Public Meeting Transcripts, Slides, and Hand-outs

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NHTSA Docket No. 2001-8677

On June 18th and 19th, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) held a total of four public meetings with various representatives of the motor vehicle industry to a) review the requirements of Early Warning Reporting, b) discuss recent changes, c) and to answer questions.

Attached are transcripts, slides, and hand-outs for the four meetings. The first meeting was for the tire industry, the second was for child seats and equipment, the third for light vehicles, and the fourth for all remaining vehicles.

While the information provided was true and accurate at the time of the meeting, policies and procedures change. The reader is encouraged to review the most recent publications after June 19, 2003, especially those published on the NHTSA's web site, for the most up-to-date information.



Early Warning Reporting Contact and Information Resources

		Phone	Fax	E-Mail
General Assistance	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	202-366-7882	ewrhelp@nhtsa.dot.gov
Legal Issues	Office of Chief Counsel	202-366-5263		
Email EWR Submissions	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N.A.	odi.ewr@nhtsa.dot.gov
External Communications & TSBs	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N.A.	tsb@nhtsa.dot.gov
Foreign Recalls and Substantially Similar Vehicle Listing	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N.A.	frecalls@nhtsa.dot.gov
Assistance with Electronic Submissions to Artemis	Artemis Help Desk	617- 374-2776	N.A.	artemishelpdesk@volpe.dot.gov



The final rule for EWR was published on July 10, 2002 (see 67 Federal Register 45822) and became effective on August 9, 2002. It is set forth at 49 CFR Part 579, "Reporting of Information and Communications About Potential Defects". Part 579 is divided into three subparts-

Subpart A, "General"
Subpart B, "Reporting of Information About Foreign Safety Recalls and Campaigns Related to Potential Defects"
Subpart C, "Reporting on Early Warning Information"

Subpart "A" sets forth the purpose, scope and applicability of the regulation. This subpart also provides definitions of terms used in the regulation and provides direction on the submission of certain notices, bulletins and other communications that manufacturers must forward to NHTSA.

Subpart "B" sets forth the requirements for reporting on foreign safety recalls and other safety campaigns conducted in foreign countries that involve identical or substantially similar vehicles or items of equipment to that available in the United States. This subpart requires vehicle manufacturers to provide NHTSA with an annual list of vehicles produced in foreign countries that are substantially similar to those offered for sale in the United States.

Subpart "C" sets forth the EWR requirements and specifies how information is to be submitted.

Since the publication of the final rule, NHTSA has issued three notices in response to petitions for reconsideration or questions seeking clarification. The two most recent notices (identified as Notice 5 and Notice 6) were published in the Federal Register June 11, 2003. The information presented in these notices is summarized below.

Notice 5

- Clarifies questions related to record retention
- Clarifies questions related to production number reporting
- Clarifies or defines certain terminology Control, Base, Buckle, Claim, Field Report, Fire, Handle, Minimal Specificity (related to tires), Model (related to child restraints), Model Year, Service Brake System, Tire and Warranty Claim.
- Clarifies the "type" and "model year" concerns with regard to child restraint system reporting
- Clarifies when property damage claims need not be reported
- Clarifies the reporting threshold for tire manufacturers
- Clarifies submission due dates



- Allows for the submission of cover sheets to allow manufacturers the opportunity to explain or clarify data being submitted
- Allows manufacturers to assign a unique alphanumeric code to any reported death/injury incident to assist with identifying particular records
- Clarifies how copies of non-dealer field reports are to be arranged for submission
- Establishes a vehicle "type" category for production reporting by Medium-Heavy Vehicle/Bus and Trailer manufacturers
- Allows for the use of the two-character DOT alphanumeric code to identify domestic production plants for reporting

Notice 6

- Defers initial reporting of safety-related campaigns referred to in Part 579.5(d) to July 1st, 2003.
- Defers the initial reporting period and submission due dates for EWR data, historical data and field report copies
- Establishes a due date for the submission of copies of non-dealer field reports

EWR reporting is deferred one quarter. The initial report covering the 3rd quarter of 2003 (July – September) is due by December 1, 2003.

One-time historical data is deferred one quarter. This report will cover the twelve quarters between July 1, 2000 and March 31, 2003. This submission is due by December 31, 2003.

Copies of non-dealer field reports will be due 30 days after the due date for EWR data. The initial reporting period is deferred until the 1st quarter of 2004. Submission of these reports is due by July 01, 2004.



Document or Data Submission Type	Due Date	Notations
Foreign Safety Recall and Campaign Reporting	5 working days of a determination or order to conduct a safety recall or campaign	Daily Identical or substantially similar vehicles
External Communications	5 days of the month's end in which the communication was issued	Monthly
Substantially Similar Vehicle List	November 1 each year	Annually
EWR Aggregate Data	30 days of end of reporting quarter	3 rd Quarter 2003 due 12/01/03 (60 days) 4 th Quarter 2003 due 03/01/04 (60 days) 1 st Quarter 2004 due 06/01/04 (60 days) 2 nd Quarter 2004 due 07/30/04 (30 days)
Death/Injury Report	30 days of end of reporting quarter AND following submission of the EWR data	For manufacturers required to submit EWR data, Death/Injury reporting must be submitted after EWR quarterly data has been submitted.
Field Reports	30 days following the due date for quarterly aggregate reporting	First reporting quarter is January-March 2004 which is due 07/01/04
Historical Data (One Time Reporting)	December 31, 2003	Covers manufacturers reporting under §579.2126 Includes 12 quarterly reports: July – September 2000 October – December 2000 January – March 2001 April – June 2001 July – September 2001 October – December 2001 January – March 2002 April – June 2002 July – September 2002 October – December 2002 October – December 2002 January – March 2003 April – June 2003



"Substantially Similar Defined" §579.4(d)

A motor vehicle sold or in use outside the United States is identical or substantially similar to a motor vehicle sold or offered for sale in the United States if--

Motor Vehicle:

- (i) Such a vehicle has been sold in Canada or has been certified as complying with the Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards;
- (ii) Such a vehicle is listed in the VSP or VSA columns of Appendix A to part 593 of this chapter;
- (iii) Such a vehicle is manufactured in the United States for sale in a foreign country; or
- (iv) Such a vehicle uses the same vehicle platform as a vehicle sold or offered for sale in the United States.

Equipment:

An item of motor vehicle equipment sold or in use outside the United States is identical or substantially similar to equipment sold or offered for sale in the United States if such equipment and the equipment sold or offered for sale in the United States have one or more components or systems that are the same, and the component or system performs the same function in vehicles or equipment sold or offered for sale in the United States, regardless of whether the part numbers are identical.

Tire:

A tire sold or in use outside the United States is substantially similar to a tire sold or offered for sale in the United States if it has the same size, speed rating, load index, load range, number of plies and belts, and similar ply and belt construction and materials, placement of components, and component materials, irrespective of plant of manufacture or tire line.



Overview of quarterly reporting responsibilities for manufacturers of motor vehicles having an annual production of 500 or more vehicles.

Regulatory Requirement	Required Submission	Manufacturers of Light Vehicles >500 annually (section 579.21)	Manufacturers of Medium-Heavy Vehicle/Bus >500 annually (Section 579.22)	Manufacturers of Trailers >500 annually (Section 579.23)	Manufacturers of Motorcycles >500 annually (Section 579.24)
579.5	Copies of External Communications	Due within 5 days of	the end of the month in	which the communicati	on is sent
579.1112	Foreign Recalls & Other Safety Campaigns		the decision or Order to ng due November 1st of		ll; "Substantially
579.21—24 Paragraph a	Production	model years.	s of the end of reporting of the end of the calendars).		•
579.21—24 Paragraph b	Fatality Claims and Notices	Notice or Claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding <u>9</u> model years of production. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for 2003 and 1 st Quarter 2004 Reports).			
i aragrapii o	Injury Claims and Notices				
	Number of Property Damage Claims				
579.21—24 Paragraph c	Numbers of Consumer Complaints	Claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding One within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for Quarter 2004 Reports).			
	Number of Warranty Claims				
579.21—24 Paragraph c	Number of Field Reports	Dealer, fleet and field reports received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding 9 model years. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for 2003 and 1st Quarter 2004 Reports).			
579.21—24 Paragraph d	Copies of Non-Dealer Field Reports	A copy of each field report issued during quarter on current production and preceding 9 model years. Due within 30 days after the submission of the aggregate quarterly report (1st submission is for the 1st quarter 2004 and due by 07/01/04).			



Overview of early warning reporting by manufacturer type.

	Manufacturer Type							
Applicable Regulation	Light Vehicle – 500 or more Annually	Medium/Heavy Vehicle & Bus – 500 or more Annually	Motorcycle – 500 or more Annually	Trailer – 500 or more Annually	Child Restraint Systems	Tires	Other Original or Replacement Motor Vehicle Equipment	Vehicle Manufacturers Producing Fewer Than 500 Annually
External Communications	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Foreign Recalls/Campaigns ¹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Production	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Fatality Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Injury Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Property Damage Claims	•	•	•	•		•		
Numbers of Consumer Complaints	•	•	•	•	•			
Numbers of Warranty Claims	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Field Reports	•	•	•	•	•			
Copies of Non-Dealer Field Report	•	•	•	•	•			

¹ Vehicle manufacturers reporting per §579.21-.24 must also submit a list of "identical and substantially similar vehicles" by November 1 or each year.



Vehicle Type Codes For Use On Manufacturer Production Aggregate Worksheet

Vehicle Reporting Category	Vehicle Type	Reporting Code
	Passenger Car	PC
Light Wohiele (L)	Light Truck	TK
Light Vehicle (L)	Multipurpose Passenger Vehicle	MT
	Incomplete Chassis	IC
	Truck	TK
	Tractor	TT
	Transit Bus	TB
Medium-Heavy Vehicle and Bus (H)	School Bus	SB
Wedium-Heavy Vehicle and Bus (II)	Coach	СО
	Recreational Vehicle	RV
	Emergency Vehicle	EV
	Other	OT
	Recreational Trailer	RT
	Van Trailer	VT
	Flatbed Trailer	FT
	Converter Dolly Trailer	CD
	Lowbed Trailer	LB
Trailer (Y)	Dump Trailer	DT
Tranci (1)	Tank Trailer	TT
	Dry Bulk Trailer	DB
	Livestock Trailer	LT
	Boat Trailer	BT
	Auto Transporter	AT
	Other	OT
Motorcycle (M)	Not Applicable	



Additional Fuel and Brake System Codes for Medium-Heavy Truck and Bus Manufacturer Production Data Worksheet

System Id	Code	
	Gasoline	G
Fuel System Type Codes	Diesel	D
	Other	О
Brake System Codes ¹	Air (Pneumatic) Brake System	A
Brake System Codes	Hydraulic Brake System	Н
	None	N

Additional Brake System Codes for Trailer Manufacturer Production Data Worksheet

System Io	Code	
Brake System Codes ¹	Air (Pneumatic) Brake System	A
Brake System Codes	Hydraulic Brake System	Н
	None	N

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¹ Systems other than Air (Pneumatic) or Hydraulic should be scored against the "Hydraulic" entry. Air over hydraulic type systems should, however, be scored against "Air".



System/Component Codes Defined By Vehicle Reporting Category – Aggregate Data and Death/Injury Worksheets

Light Vehicles

Component Code	Description	Component Code	Description
01	Steering System	14	Airbags
02	Suspension System	15	Seat Belts
03	Service Brake System	16	Structure
05	Parking Brake System	17	Latch
06	Engine and Cooling System	18	Vehicle Speed Control
07	Fuel System	19	Tires
10	Power Train	20	Wheels
11	Electrical System	22	Seats
12	Exterior Lighting	23	Fire
13	Visibility	24	Rollover
			Death/Injury Report Only
		98	System/Component Not Covered Above
		99	No System/Component Specified

Note: 18 system/component codes, plus code for fire and rollover (secondary events).

Code 98 is used when system/component is not covered by the reporting category

Code 99 is used when system/Component is not specified in the claim or notice related to

a death or injury.

Motorcycles

Component Code	Description	Component Code	Description
01	Steering System	12	Exterior Lighting
02	Suspension System	16	Structure
03	Service Brake System	18	Vehicle Speed Control
06	Engine and Cooling System	19	Tires
07	Fuel System	20	Wheels
10	Power Train	23	Fire
			Death-Injury Claim Only
		98	System/Component Not Covered Above
		99	No System/Component Specified

Note: 11 system/component codes, plus code for fire (secondary event).

Rollover is NOT a reportable category for motorcycles.

Code 98 is used when system/component is not covered by the reporting category

Code 99 is used when system/Component is not specified in the claim or notice related to

a death or injury.



Medium-Heavy Vehicles and Buses

Component Code	Description	Component Code	Description
01	Steering System	13	Visibility
02	Suspension System	14	Airbags
03	Service Brake System, Hydraulic	15	Seat Belts
04	Service Brake System, Air	16	Structure
05	Parking Brake	17	Latch
06	Engine and Cooling System	18	Vehicle Speed Control
07	Fuel System, Gasoline	19	Tires
08	Fuel System, Diesel	20	Wheels
09	Fuel System, Other	21	Trailer Hitch
10	Power Train	22	Seats
11	Electrical	23	Fire
12	Exterior Lighting	24	Rollover
			Death/Injury Report Only
		98	System/Component Not Covered
		90	Above
		99	No System/Component Specified

Note: 22 system/component codes, plus code for fire and rollover (secondary events).

Code 98 is used when system/component is not covered by the reporting category

Code 99 is used when system/Component is not specified in the claim or notice related to

a death or injury.

Trailers

Component Code	Description	Component Code	Description
02	Suspension System	16	Structure
03	Service Brake System, Hydraulic	17	Latch
04	Service Brake System, Air	19	Tires
05	Parking Brake	20	Wheels
11	Electrical System	21	Trailer Hitch
12	Exterior Lighting	23	Fire
		Ι	Death-Injury Reports Only
		98	System/Component Not Covered Above
		99	No System/Component Specified

Note: 11 system/component codes, plus code for fire (secondary event).

Rollover is NOT a reportable category for trailers.

Electric service brake systems should be scored against hydraulic service brake system Code 98 is used when system/component is not covered by the reporting category Code 99 is used when system/Component is not specified in the claim or notice related to

a death or injury.



Overview of quarterly reporting responsibilities for manufacturers child restraint systems.

Regulatory Requirement	Required Submission	Description			
579.5	Copies of External Communications	Due within 5 days of the end of the month in which the communication is sent			
579.1112	Foreign Recalls & Other Safety Campaigns	Due within 5 days of the decision or Order to initiate the foreign recall			
579.25 paragraph a	Production	Current production as of the end of reporting quarter and total production for <u>4</u> previous model/production years. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for 2003 and 1 st Quarter 2004 Reports).			
579.25 Paragraph b	Fatality Claims and Notices	Notice or Claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding <u>4</u> model/production years of production. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for 2003 and 1 st			
i aragrapii o	Injury Claims and Notices	Quarter 2004 Reports).			
579.25 Paragraph c	Numbers of Consumer Complaints and Warranty Claims	Complaints/claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding <u>4</u> model/production years. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for 2003 and 1 st Quarter 2004 Reports).			
579.25 Paragraph c	Number of Field Reports	Dealer, fleet and field reports received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding 4 model/production years. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for 2003 and 1 st Quarter 2004 Reports).			
579.25 Paragraph d	Copies of Non-Dealer Field Reports	A copy of each field report issued during quarter on current production and preceding 4 model/production years. Due within 30 days after the submission of the aggregate quarterly report (1 st submission to include 1 st quarter 2004, due 06/30/04).			



Overview of early warning reporting by manufacturer type.

			Manufa	cturer Type	2	_	_	
Applicable Regulation	Light Vehicle – 500 or more Annually	Medium/Heavy Vehicle & Bus – 500 or more Annually	Motorcycle – 500 or more Annually	Trailer – 500 or more Annually	Child Restraint Systems	Tires	Other Original or Replacement Motor Vehicle Equipment	Vehicle Manufacturers Producing Fewer Than 500 Annually
External Communications	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Foreign Recalls/Campaigns ¹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Production	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Fatality Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Injury Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Property Damage Claims	•	•	•	•		•		
Numbers of Consumer Complaints	•	•	•	•	•			
Numbers of Warranty Claims	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Field Reports	•	•	•	•	•			
Copies of Non-Dealer Field Report	•	•	•	•	•			

¹ Vehicle manufacturers reporting per §579.21-.24 must also submit a list of "identical and substantially similar vehicles" by November 1 or each year.



Type Codes For Use On Manufacturer Production Aggregate Worksheet (Child Restraint Systems)

Child Restraint System Type	Reporting Code
Rea Facing Infant Seat	RI
Booster Seat	BS
Other	OT

Component Codes

Component Code	Description	Component Code	Description		
51	Buckle	53	Handle		
52	Seat Shell	54	Base		
		Death/Injury Report Only			
		98 System/Component Not Cov Above			
		99	No System/Component Specified		

Note: 4 system/component codes.

Code 98 is used when system/component is not covered by the reporting category Code 99 is used when system/Component is not specified in the claim or notice related to a death or injury.



Overview of quarterly reporting responsibilities for manufacturers of tires.

Regulatory Requirement	Required Submission	Description				
579.5	Copies of External Communications	Due within 5 days of the end of the month in which the communication is sent				
579.1112	Foreign Recalls & Other Safety Campaigns	Due within 5 days of the decision or Order to initiate the foreign recall				
579.26 Paragraph a	Production	Current production as of the end of reporting quarter and total production for <u>4</u> previous model years. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for 2003 and 1 st Quarter 2004 Reports).				
579.26 Paragraph b	Fatality Claims and Notices	Notice or Claims of fatality or injury received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding <u>4</u> model years of production. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (60 Days for 2003 and 1 st				
	Injury Claims and Notices	Quarter 2004 Reports).				
579.26	Number of Property Damage Claims	Total claims and adjustments received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding 4 model years. Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter				
Paragraph c	Number of Warranty Adjustments	(60 Days for 2003 and 1st Quarter 2004 Reports).				
579.26 Paragraph d	Reporting of Common Green	With each quarterly report, the manufacturer will submit a list of common green tires				



Overview of early warning reporting by manufacturer type.

			Manufa	acturer Type	9			
Applicable Regulation	Light Vehicle— 500 or more Annually	Medium/Heavy Vehicle & Bus – 500 or more Annually	Motorcycle – 500 or more Annually	Trailer – 500 or more Annually	Child Restraint Systems	Tires	Other Original or Replacement Motor Vehicle Equipment	Vehicle Manufacturers Producing Fewer Than 500 Annually
External Communications	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Foreign Recalls/Campaigns ¹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Production	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Fatality Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Injury Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Property Damage Claims	•	•	•	•		•		
Numbers of Consumer Complaints	•	•	•	•	•			
Numbers of Warranty Claims	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Field Reports	•	•	•	•	•			
Copies of Non-Dealer Field Report	•	•	•	•	•			

¹ Vehicle manufacturers reporting per §579.21-.24 must also submit a list of "identical and substantially similar vehicles" by November 1 or each year.



File Naming Requirements for Early Warning Reporting (Aggregate and Death/Injury Submissions)

All EWR and field report files intended for submission must be saved using a specific file naming convention. File names are constructed through a concatenation of a file name identifier, sequence number and file extension that will allow NHTSA to identify the content of the submission. The file name identifier consists of 14 characters that will uniquely identify the reporting manufacturer, reporting period and report type. The sequence number, consisting of five characters, identifies the number of workbooks used for the submission. While the file extension identifies the format in which the data is preserved.

The table below illustrates construction of the file name.

File Name Example: 123456Y033001A00001.xls

1 2 3 4 5 6

Manufacturer ID

Y Report Category 0 3
Report
Year

3 Report Quarter 0 0 1

Report

Version

A Report Type 0 0 0 0 1

Sequence

Number

.xls
File
Extension

Character Position	Identifier	Description	Required Number of Characters
1-6	EWR ID	Unique manufacturer ID number with leading "0" if required	6
7	Report Category	C – Child Restraint Systems H – Medium-Heavy Vehicle/Bus L – Light Vehicle Y – Trailer M – Motorcycle T – Tires E – Equipment Z – Below Threshold Vehicles	1
8-9	Report Year	Two-digit calendar year (YY)	2
10	Report Quarter	One-digit report quarter (1-4)	1
11-13	Report Version	Three-digit version number of report. Begins with "001"	3
14	Report Type	A – Aggregate Data D – Death/Injury Data F – Field Report (File naming only)	1
15-19	Sequence Number	Sequence number for the quarter ¹ . Begins with "00001"	5
20-23	File Extension	Format	Acceptable .xls,.xml, zip

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¹ Sequence number identifies when multiple workbooks are used to report quarterly submissions



Field Report Naming Requirements (Electronic Submission of Non Dealer Field Reports)

All individual field reports are to be identified using a specific file naming convention. All reports for the reporting quarter will be compressed (using a ZIP archive format) and electronically transmitted as a file (using the file naming convention). A field report name may be of variable length, but may not exceed 37 characters. Field report name are derived from a concatenation of the report type, vehicle model or platform, model year range, subject components, sequence number and attachment identifier. Through this naming convention, NHTSA can identify the content of the submission.

Note, all alpha characters are in upper case and the underscore "_" character is used to delimit the attributes of the field report name.

The table below illustrates construction of the field report name.

Field Report Name Example: **SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf**

S Application N A M E _ Model or Platform Name w/Delimiter

0 1 0 2 _ Model Year Range (2001 – 2002) w/Delimiter 1 0 1 1 _ Subject Component Codes (10/11) 0 0 0 0 1 _ Sequence Number

Attachment Number

1

.pdf Extension

Character Position	Identifier	Identifier Description				
1	Application	S - Single Model P - Single Platform (Vehicles) M - Multiple Models or Platforms T - Transcription of Field Report	1			
2-11	Model or Platform Name Identifies one model or platform referenced in the field report. Truncation of a name is allowed. No abbreviations or spaces.		Up to 10			
	Insert Delimiter "_"					
Varies	Model Year Range Two characters to represent earliest model year model or product year referenced in the report followed by two character year of last model or product year. ("0103" references 2001-2003)		4			
	Insert Delimiter "_"					
Varies	Component(s)	Two-digit component or system number (from aggregate sheet) that reference the subject of the field report. Up to 5 components may be referenced. Codes "98" and "99" are not permitted.	Up to 10			
	Insert Delimiter "_"					
Varies	Sequence Number	Sequence Number for the reporting quarter for use in identifying multiple field reports for Model, Platform, Model Year, Components	5			

Continued



Field Report Naming Continued

	Insert Delimiter "_" Required only if attachment number is to follow				
Varies	Attachment Number	Numeric value of 1-999 to identify attachments to field reports.	Optional Use Up to 3		
	File Extension	Acceptable formats: Adobe PDFpdf Tag Image formattiff Texttxt MS Worddoc Rich Textrtf	-		

Sample Field Report Names

Single Year, Model, Component and no attachments

- SACCORD_0000_07_00001.pdf Single vehicle, MY 2000 Accord fuel system
- SACCORD_0000_07_00002.pdf Second Field Report for Single vehicle, MY 2000 Accord fuel system

Single Year, Model and Component with attachments

Field Report Name -STAURUS 9999 03 00001.pdf

- STAURUS_9999_03_00001_1.pdf First attachment
- STAURUS_9999_03_00001_2.pdf Second attachment

Multiple Model Years, single Model, single Component, with attachment

- SCAMRY_9902_05_00001.pdf (1999-2002 Camry, Parking Brake)
- SCAMRY 9902 05 00001 1.pdf (attachment to above)

Single Model Year, single Model, multiple Components, with attachment

• SC5500 9999 0305 00001.pdf (1999 C5500, Service Brake and Parking Brake)

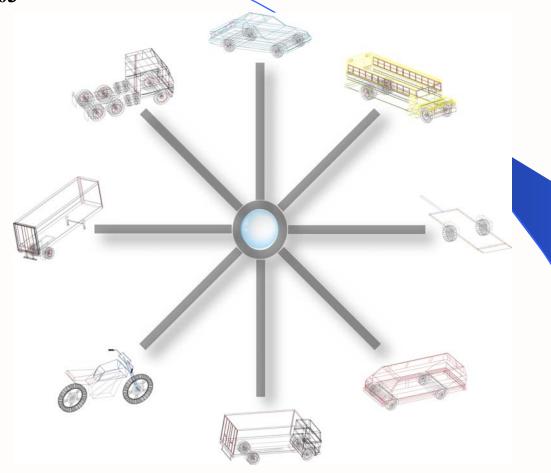
Multiple Models (reverts to Platform), multiple Model Years, multiple Components, with attachments

- MDN101_9699_01020305_00001.pdf (1996-1999 DN101 platform, steering, suspension, service brake and parking brake)
- MDN101_9699_01020305_00002.pdf (1996-1999 DN101 platform, steering, suspension, service brake and parking brake Second Field Report)
- MDN101_9699_01020305_00002_1.pdf (1996-1999 DN101 platform, steering, suspension, service brake and parking brake Attachment to Second Field Report)

The following are slides from the June 18 and 19, 2003 public meeting PowerPoint presentation. The presentations include Vehicles, Child Safety Systems-Equipment and Tires.

The slides illustrating the file and field report naming conventions are contained within the Vehicle presentation.







Presented by the Office of Defects Investigation

AGENDA June 19th 2003

Part 579 Requirements

External Communications

Foreign Recall ReportingSubstantially Similar Vehicle Listing

AGENDA June 19th 2003

- **❖**EWR Reporting...
- Production and Warranty, Property Damage, Consumer Claims, & Field Report Counts
- Death and Injury Reporting
- One Time Historical Reporting
- Field Report Submissions

Agenda (Continued)

Manner of Reporting

- Manufacturer ID Management
- Schedule of Reporting
- ❖Post Data Review
- Compendium

Manufacturer Type

Applicable Regulation	Light Vehicle	Medium/ Heavy Vehicle & Bus	Motor- cycle	Trailer	Child Restraint Systems	Tires	Other Motor Vehicle Equip.	Vehicle Mfgrs. <500 Annually
External Communications	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Foreign Recalls/Campaigns	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Production	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Fatality Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Injury Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Property Damage Claims	•	•	•	•		•		
Numbers of Consumer Complaints	•	•	•	•	•			
Numbers of Warranty Claims	•	•		•	•	•		
Numbers of Field Reports	•	•	•	•	•			
Copies of Non-Dealer Field Report	•	•	•	•	•			

Overview of reporting responsibilities for manufacturers of all motor vehicles.

Copies of External Communications:

- Due within 5 days of the end of the <u>month</u> in which the communication is sent or made available.
- Campaign-related documents to be submitted beginning July 1, 2003.

Overview of reporting responsibilities for manufacturers of all motor vehicles.

Foreign Recalls & Other Safety Campaigns:

• Due within 5 days of the decision or order to initiate the foreign recall; "Substantially Similar Vehicle" listing due November 1st of each year.

Overview of quarterly reporting responsibilities for manufacturers of motor vehicles having an annual production of 500 or more vehicles.

Production:

Current production as of the end of reporting quarter and total production for 9 previous model years.

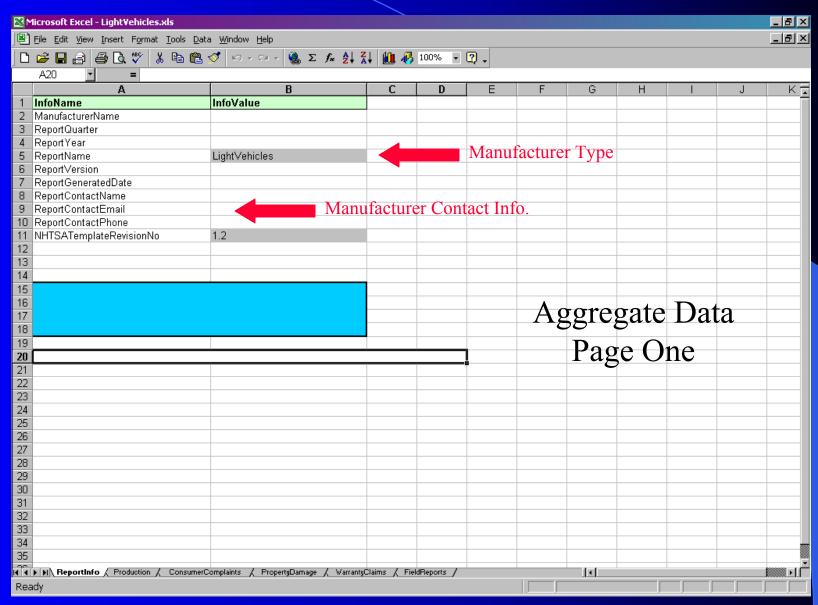
- •Number of Property Damage Claims
- Number of Consumer Complaints
- Number of Warranty Claims
- Number of Field Reports

Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter.

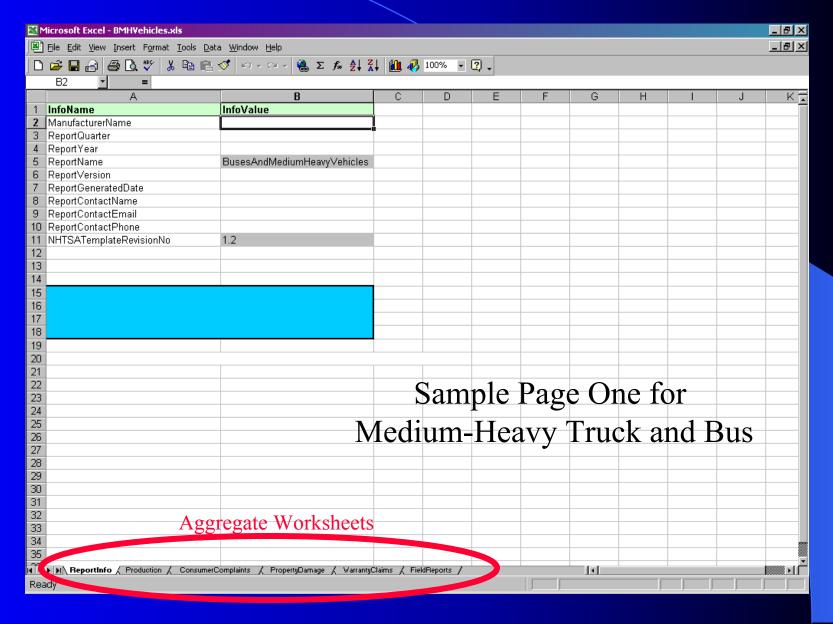
Overview of quarterly reporting responsibilities for manufacturers of motor vehicles having an annual production of 500 or more vehicles.

- •Fatality Claims and Notices
- •Injury Claims and Notices
 - Notice or Claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding 9 model years of production.
 - Submitting along with or after Production and Aggregate Counts Data

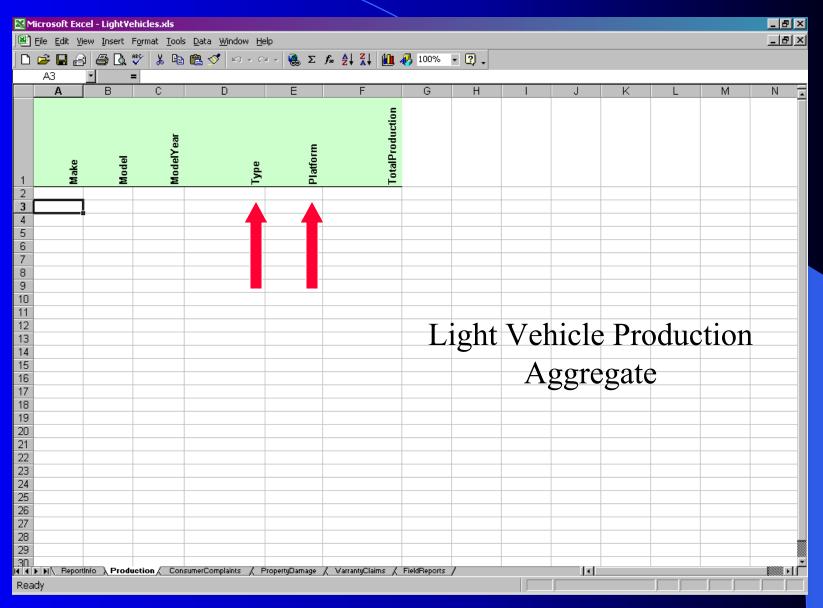




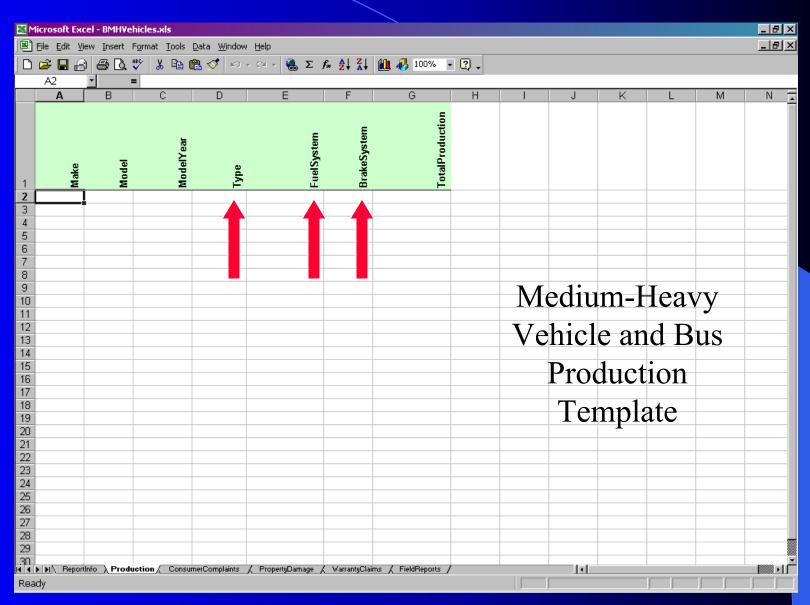




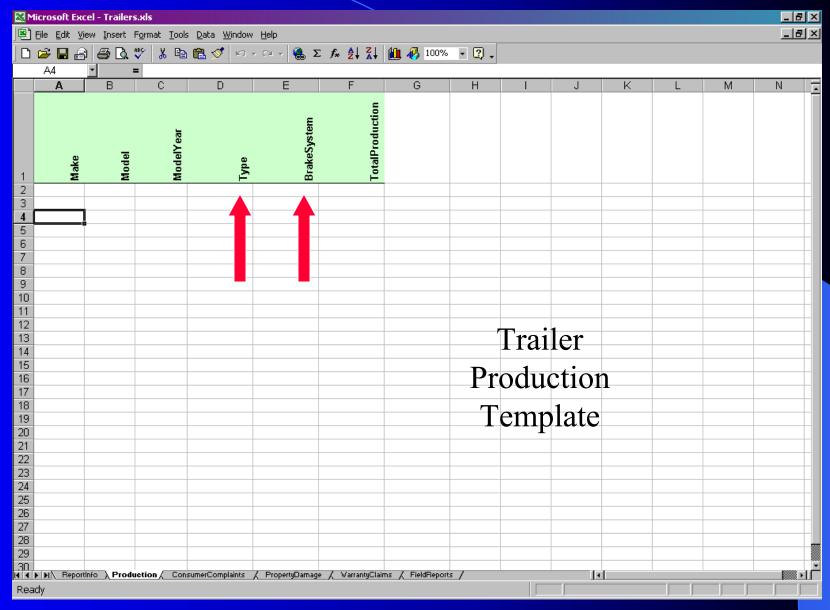




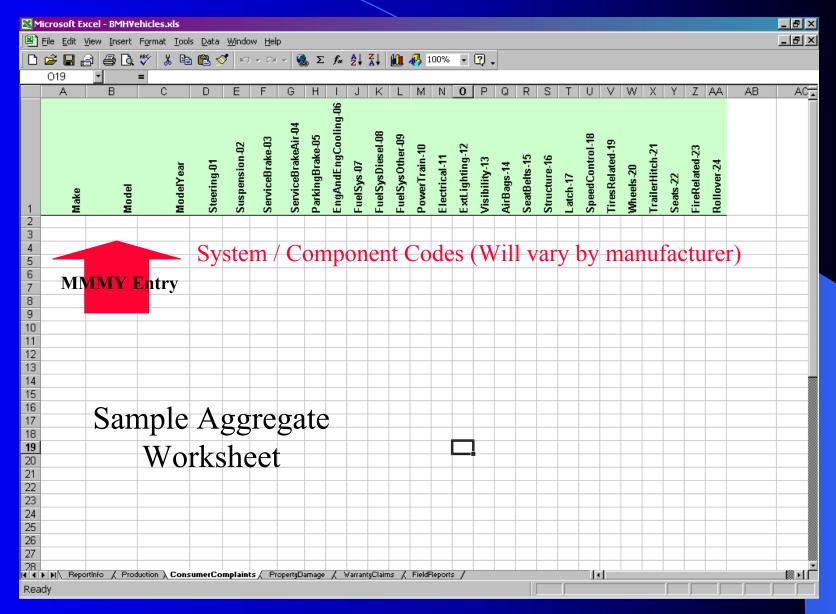




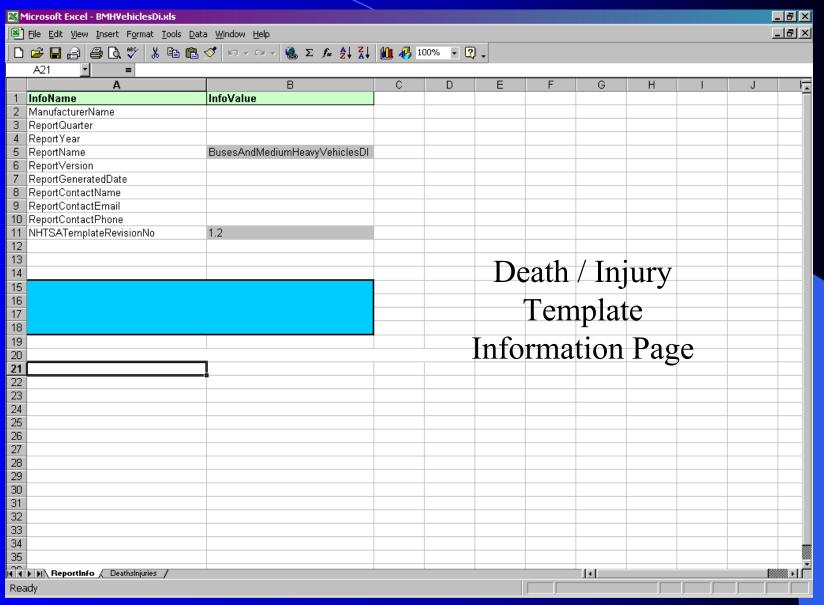


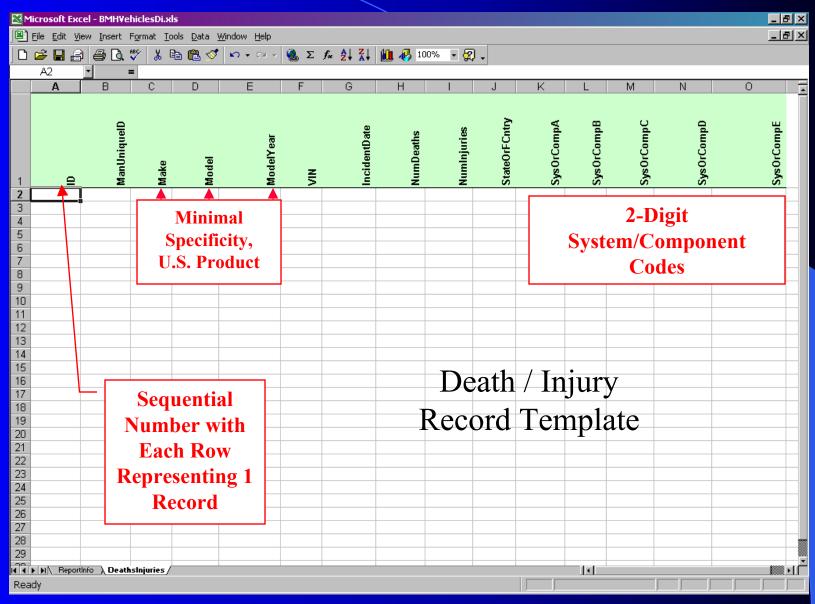












One-Time Historical Reporting

Historical Data: Production Totals, Number of Warranty Claims and Field Report Counts for Preceding 12 Quarters (July 1, 2000 through June 2003)

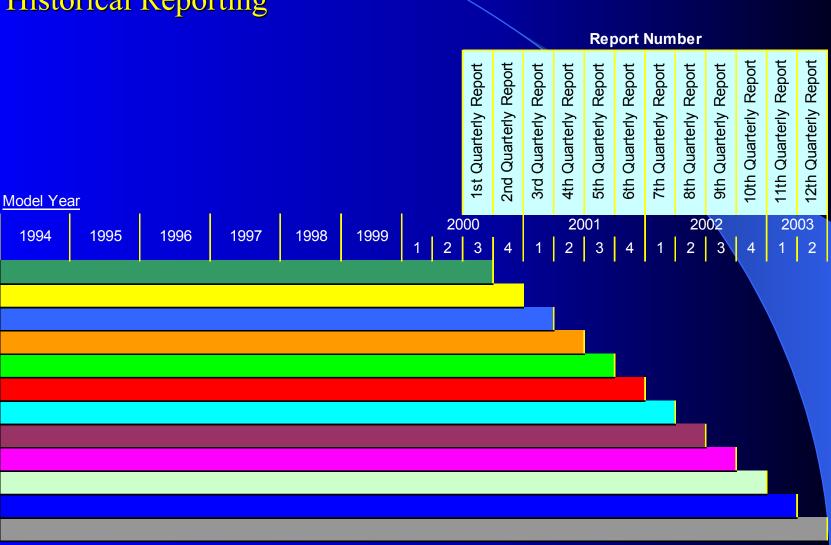
Submitted Electronically Using Standard Templates, Completing Production, Warranty, and Field Reports

Counts Only, no field reports or claims submitted

Historical Reporting

Ö

Product Reported



- ❖ Delayed; First Reporting Quarter January-March 2004
- ❖ Due 30 Days After Submission of Aggregate Data
- ❖ Does NOT Include DEALER Reports, these are in Counts only

- Submitted Reports are to be those addressing:
- Products Reported in the Production Template;
- Issued During the Reporting Quarter; and
- Affecting 1 or More of the Applicable Components, Fire or Rollover

Submitted Field Reports by definition contain an Assessment of an Alleged Failure, Malfunction, Lack of Durability, or Other Performance Problem of a Manufacturer's Product by an Employee or Representative of the Manufacturer.

❖ Attachments to Field Reports Need Not Be Submitted, But the Presence of an Attachment Must be Clearly Stated in the Field Report Submission.

•Each Submitted Field Report Must Have a Distinct File Name that will be used to Identify the Field Report

•File Name Identifies the Subject Product(s) and the Components Reported On, Including 23 and 24. Components 99 Not Allowed.

 Acceptable Formats: PDF, TIF, TXT, DOC, RTF, and JPEG

•Where All or a Portion of a Field Report cannot be provided, a Field Report Content Transcript is to be used—to be available on the Web

Manner of Reporting

- •External Communications and Foreign Recalls **DO NOT** Require a Manufacturer ID and Password. Not to be sent through SFTP----Send to ODI by Mail or Email.
- •Explanatory or Mandatory Coversheets or Documents to ODI via mail or appropriate email site.

Manner of Reporting

- •All Aggregate and Historical Reports, Electronic Field Reports Submissions Require a Manufacturer ID, Account Name, and Password----Whether through the SFTP or the Web Site.
- •Aggregate and Historical Reports, Electronic Field Reports Submissions Are Only Submissions Accepted via the SFTP. All other submissions to be sent to ODI.

File Naming Convention

Quarterly Aggregates and the One-Time Historical Report will require Distinct File Names.

File Name Example:

123456Y033001A00001.xls

Unique manufacturer ID number with leading "0" if required

Report Category

C – Child Restraint Systems

H – Medium-Heavy Vehicle/Bus

L – Light Vehicle

Y – Trailer

M – Motorcycle

T-Tires

E – Equipment

Z – Below Threshold Vehicles

Report Year: Two-digit calendar year (YY)

Report Quarter: One-digit report quarter (1-4)

Report Version: Three-digit version number of report.

Begins with "001"

A – Aggregate Data

Report Type D – Death / Injury Data

F – Field Report (File naming only)

Sequence number for the quarter. Begins with "00001".



File Extension: Format

Field Report Submission Naming Requirements

Whether Submitted Electronically or in Hard Copy Each Field Report Must be Individually Identified with a Distinct File Name

File Name Example: SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf

File Name Example: **SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf**

Application

S – Single Model

P – Single Platform (Vehicles)

M – Multiple Models or Platforms

T – Transcription of Field Report

File Name Example: SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf

Identifies one model or platform referenced in the field report. Truncation of a name is allowed. No abbreviations or spaces.

Insert Delimiter "_"

File Name Example: SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf

Two characters to represent earliest model year model or product year referenced in the report followed by two character year of last model or product year. ("0103" refers to 2001 – 2003)

Insert Delimiter "_"

File Name Example: SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf

Two-digit component or system number (from aggregate sheet) that reference the subject of the field report. Up to 5 components may be referenced. Codes "98" and "99" are not permitted.

Insert Delimiter "_"

File Name Example: SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf

Sequence number for the reporting quarter for use in identifying multiple field reports for Model, Platform, Model Year, Components.

Insert Delimiter " " only if attachment number is to follow.

File Name Example: SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf

Numeric value of 1-999 to identify attachments to Field Reports.

File Name Example: SNAME_0102_1011_00001_1.pdf

File Extension

Acceptable Formats:

Adobe PDF - .pdf

Tag Image Format - .tiff

Text - .txt

MS Word - .doc

Rich Text - .rtf

Manufacturer ID Management

ODI Assigns Each Manufacturer:

Manufacturer ID

EWR Account Name

Temporary Password

Need Completed EWR Account Application Form from the manufacturer Before these are Issued

EWR Account Application Form

- ❖ Will be available on the Web or from ODI
- Expect to have Available by the End of June
- Spreadsheet intended to identify Manufacturer,
 Primary and Secondary Contacts, and Other Information
- Also contains Validation and Verification Protocols for Primary and Secondary Contact.

Manufacturer ID Management

- Accept EWR Account Applications in July
- •Begin Issuing in Manufacturer ID in August
- •Manufacturers then need to go the our public web site
- •Using Secure Socket Layer (SSL), enter the EWR Manufacturer Account area of the web site to change their password.

Manufacturer ID Management

- •With the new password, the manufacturer will be encouraged test Accessibility
- Detailed Instructions in Letter from ODI
- •The Temporary Password will not work at the SFTP Site
- •Forgotten Passwords Re-contact ODI and Verification of Primary/Secondary Contact

Submitting Through the SFTP

Using New Password, User Account Name, Manufacturer ID, Submission is Made.

2 Levels of Validation for Acceptance:

- File Name
- File

Submitting Through the SFTP

Notified by Email if Accepted or Rejected by Artemis

If Rejected by Either Validation,

Reasons for Rejection Will Be Identified

Submitting Through the SFTP

After Notice of Rejection, Manufacturer has 2 Weeks to Re-send

Can Re-send 3 times Without Acceptance, Then Cannot Re-send Without Contact with ODI

After Discussion with ODI, Can Re-send for 3 More Times, Then Cycles Again

Submitting Through the SFTP

After Initial Acceptance, Version is 1—All Submissions

If Re-submission is Necessary, Version for that Submission is Incremented by 1

Submitting Through the SFTP

Can Re-submit for a Total of 9 Times per Reporting Quarter Submission

Unfettered Re-submission Prior to Due Date

After Due Date, Requires Cover Letter to ODI for Concurrence Before Artemis Accepts



Document or Data Submission Type	Due Date (Within)	Notations			
Foreign Safety Recall and Campaign Reporting	5 Working days of a determination or order to conduct a safety recall or campaign	Daily Identical or substantially similar vehicles			
External Communications	5 days of the month's end in which the communication was issued	Monthly			
Substantially Similar Vehicle List	November 1 each year	Annually			
EWR Aggregate Data	30 days of end of reporting quarter	3 rd Quarter 2003 due 12/01/03 (60 days) 4 th Quarter 2003 due 03/01/04 (60 days) 1 st Quarter 2004 due 06/01/04 (60 days) 2 nd Quarter 2004 due 07/30/04 (30 days)			
Death/Injury Report	30 days of end of reporting quarter AND following submission of the EWR data	For manufacturers required to submit EWR Data, Death/Injury Report must be submitted after EWR Aggregate Data is submitted			
Field Reports	30 days following the due date for quarterly EWR aggregate data	1st reporting quarter is January-March 2004 which is due 07/01/04			
Historical Data (One-Time Reporting	December 31, 2003 12 Quarterly Reports:	July - September 2000 October - December 2000 January - March 2002 January - March 2001 July - September 2002 April - June 2001 October - December 2002 July - September 2001 January - March 2003 October - December 2001 April - June 2003			

Post Data Review

Death Report Follow-up—

Largely informal contact and clarification/discussion on reported U.S. death incidents

Post Data Review

Report Clarification (RC)

- After review of MFR's Submission we may Require Clarification of Process or Data
- Request typically will be in Writing
- Not Considered a NHTSA Investigation, clarification and request for EWR-related data

The EWR Compendium

Manufacturer's Guide to EWR Reporting

"Complete," Unified Guide to Requirements, our Administrative Policies, File Naming, Data Validation, File Transfer Protocols, and How to on Templates, with

The EWR Compendium

Each Manufacturer will receive one with the Manufacturer ID, Account Name, and Temp Password

Will be available on web site in August or sooner.

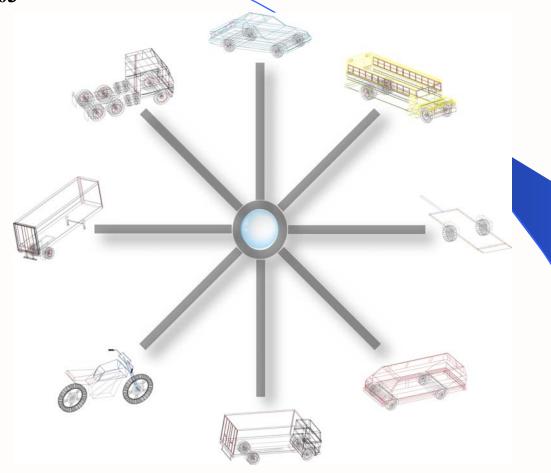
Separate Guide for Vehicles, Tires, Child Seats, Below Threshold Vehicle, and Equipment Manufacturers.

Contact Information:

		Phone	Fax	E-mail
General Assistance	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	202-366-7882	ewrhelp@nhtsa.dot .gov
Legal Issues	Office of Chief Counsel	202-366-5263		
E-Mail EWR Submissions*	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N/A	odi.ewr@nhtsa.dot.gov
External Communications/ TSB	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N/A	tsb@nhtsa.dot.gov
Foreign Recalls- Substantially Similar Vehicle List	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N/A	frecalls@nhtsa.dot.gov
Assistance with Electronic Submissions to Artemis	Artemis Help Desk	617-374-2776	N/A	Artemishelpdesk@volpe.dot.gov



National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Early Warning Reporting Public Meeting June 2003





Presented by the Office of Defects Investigation

Manufacturer Type

		Mile ellissees /					Othern	
Applicable Regulation	Light Vehicle	Medium/ Heavy Vehicle & Bus	Motor- cycle	Trailer	Child Restraint Systems	Tires	Other Motor Vehicle Equip.	Vehicle Mfgrs. <500 Annually
External Communications	•	•	•	•	•			•
Foreign Recalls/Campaigns	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Production	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Fatality Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Injury Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Property Damage Claims	•	•	•	•		•		
Numbers of Consumer Complaints	•	•	•	•	•			
Numbers of Warranty Claims	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Field Reports	•	•	•	•	•			
Copies of Non-Dealer Field Report	•	•	•	•	•			

Overview of quarterly reporting responsibilities for manufacturers of all motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.

Copies of External Communications:

- Due within 5 days of the end of the <u>month</u> in which the communication is sent or made available.
- Campaign-related documents to be submitted beginning July 1, 2003.

Foreign Recalls & Other Safety Campaigns:

• Due within 5 days of the decision or Order to initiate the foreign recall.

Production:

 <u>Current</u> production as of the end of reporting quarter and total production for 4 previous model years.

- •Number of Consumer Complaints
- •Number of Warranty Claims

 Claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and preceding 4 model years.

Number of Field Reports

•Dealer and field reports received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding 4 model years.

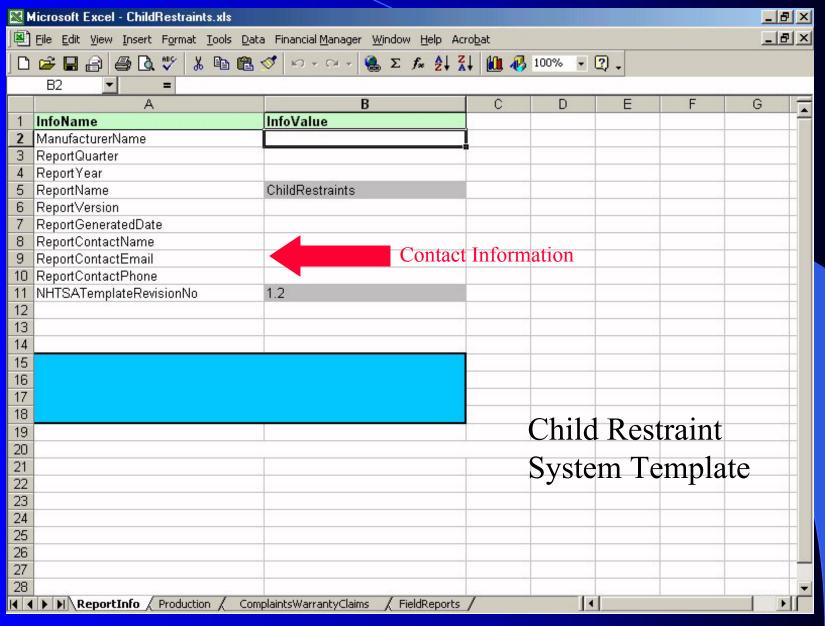
- •Fatality Claims and Notices
- •Injury Claims and Notices
 - Notice or Claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding 4 model years of production.
 - Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (to be submitted after EWR Aggregate Data).

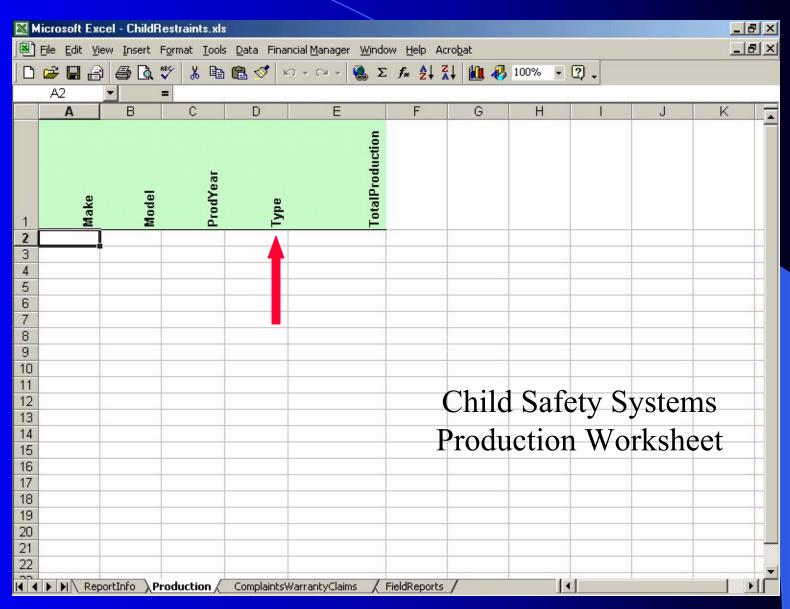
Copies of Non-Dealer Field Reports

 A copy of each field report issued during quarter on current production and preceding 4 model years.

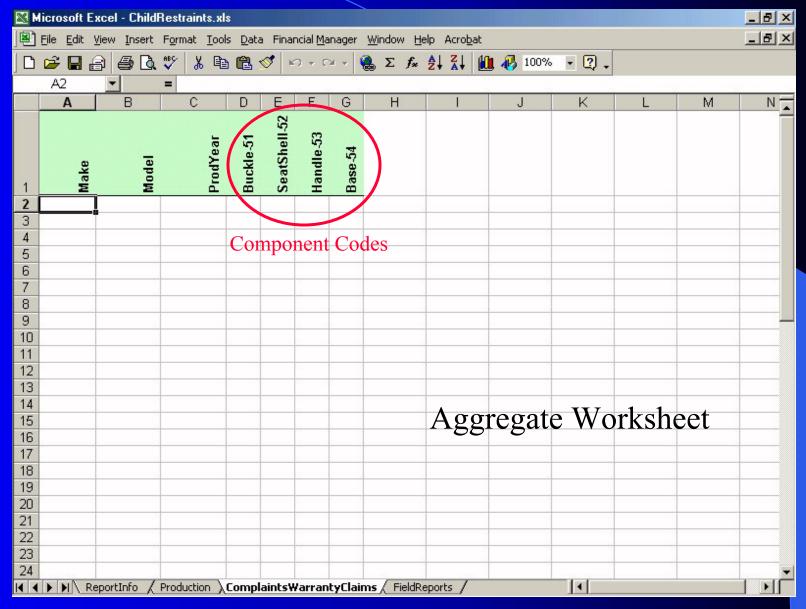
 Due within 30 days after the submission of the aggregate quarterly report (1st submission to include 1st Quarter, 2004, due 07/01/04).



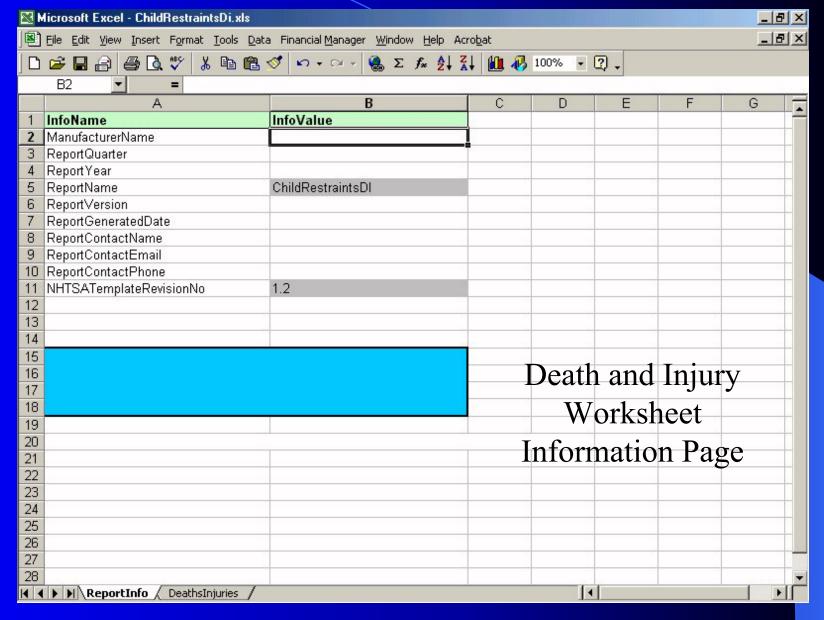




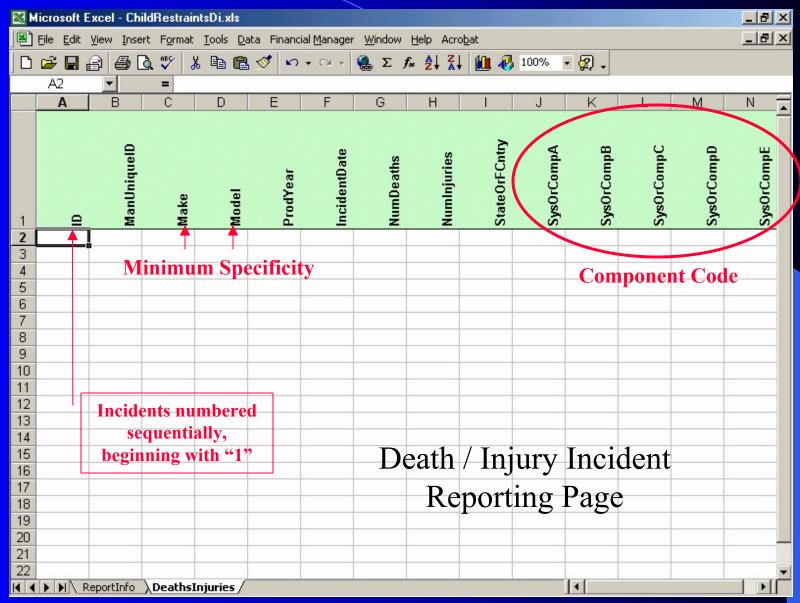












Extended Due Dates for 4 Initial Reporting Quarters of EWR Aggregate Data:

- 1st Report--3rd Quarter 2003 due 12/01/03 (60 days)
- 2nd Report--4th Quarter 2003 due 03/01/04 (60 days)
- 3rd Report--1st Quarter 2004 due 06/01/04 (60 days)
- 4th Report--2nd Quarter 2004 due 07/30/04 (30 days)

Death / Injury Reports should be sent AFTER Aggregate Data has been sent.

Submission of Field Reports:

• First reporting quarter is January – March, 2004 which is due 07/01/04.

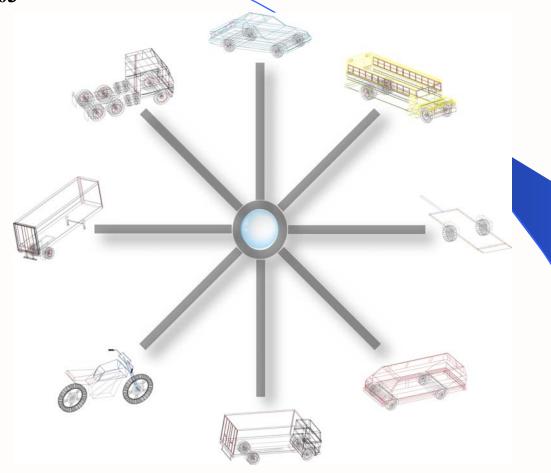
Historical Data due December 31, 2003 and should include 12 individual quarterly reports covering July, 2000 through June, 2003.

Contact Information:

		Phone	Fax	E-mail
General Assistance	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	202-366-7882	ewrhelp@nhtsa.dot .gov
Legal Issues	Office of Chief Counsel	202-366-5263		
E-Mail EWR Submissions*	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N/A	odi.ewr@nhtsa.dot.gov
External Communications/ TSB	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N/A	tsb@nhtsa.dot.gov
Foreign Recalls	Office of Defects Investigation	202-366-0699	N/A	frecalls@nhtsa.dot.gov
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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Early Warning Reporting Public Meeting June 2003





Presented by the Office of Defects Investigation

Manufacturer Type

Applicable Regulation	Light Vehicle	Medium/ Heavy Vehicle & Bus	Motor- cycle	Trailer	Child Restraint Systems	Tires	Other Motor Vehicle Equip.	Vehicle Mfgrs. <500 Annually
External Communications	•	•	•	•		~		•
Foreign Recalls/Campaigns	•	•	•	•	•			•
Production	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Fatality Claims and Notices					•		•	•
Injury Claims and Notices	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Property Damage Claims	•	•	•	•		•		
Numbers of Consumer Complaints	•	•	•	•	•			
Numbers of Warranty Claims	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Numbers of Field Reports	•	•	•	•	•			
Copies of Non-Dealer Field Report	•	•	•	•	•			

Overview of quarterly reporting responsibilities for manufacturers of all motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.

Copies of External Communications:

- Due within 5 days of the end of the <u>month</u> in which the communication is sent or made available.
- Campaign-related documents to be submitted beginning July 1, 2003.

Foreign Recalls & Other Safety Campaigns:

• Due within 5 days of the decision or Order to initiate the foreign recall.

Production:

 <u>Current</u> production as of the end of reporting quarter and total production for 4 previous model years.

- •Number of Property Damage Claims
- Number of Warranty Adjustments

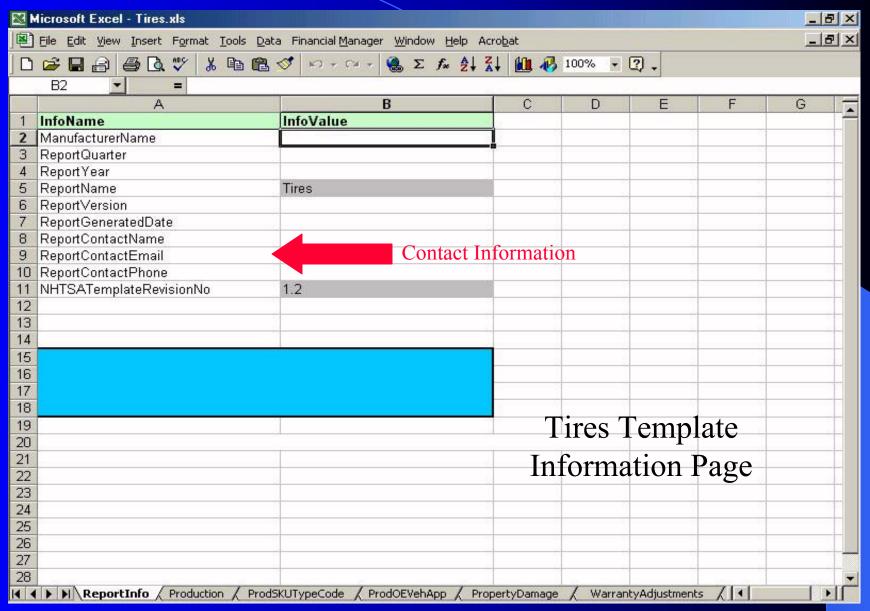
 Claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and preceding 4 model years.

Common Green Reporting

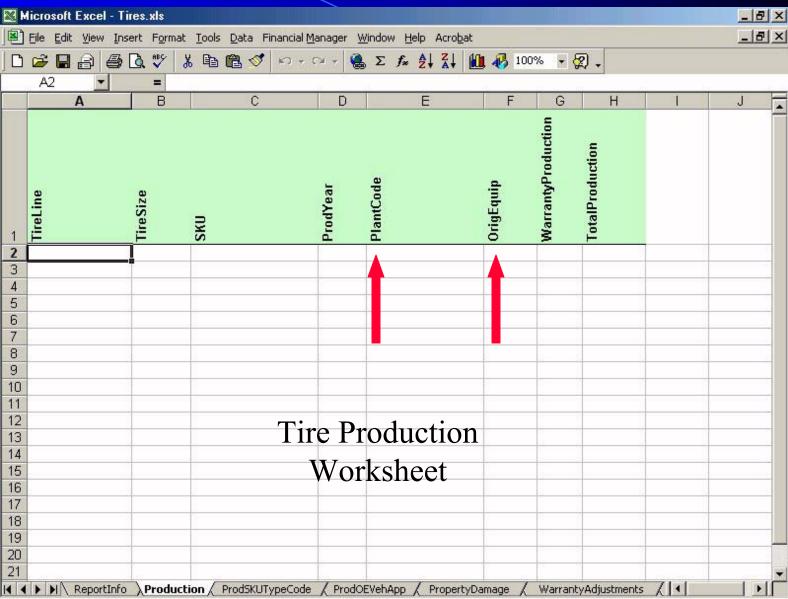
- •Identification of Common Green (worksheet).
- Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter with aggregate data.

- •Fatality Claims and Notices
- •Injury Claims and Notices
 - Notice or Claims received during the quarter on <u>current</u> production and the preceding 4 model years of production.
 - Due within 30 days of the end of the calendar reporting quarter (to be submitted after EWR Aggregate Data).

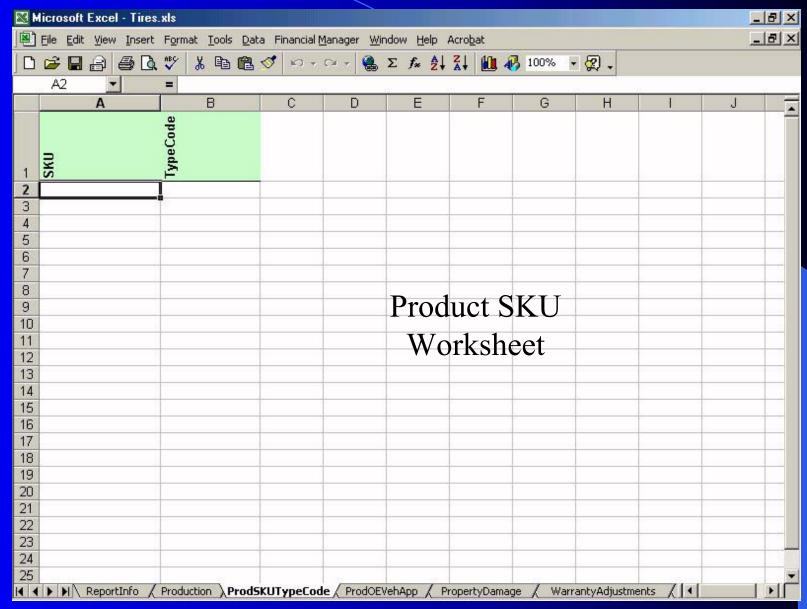






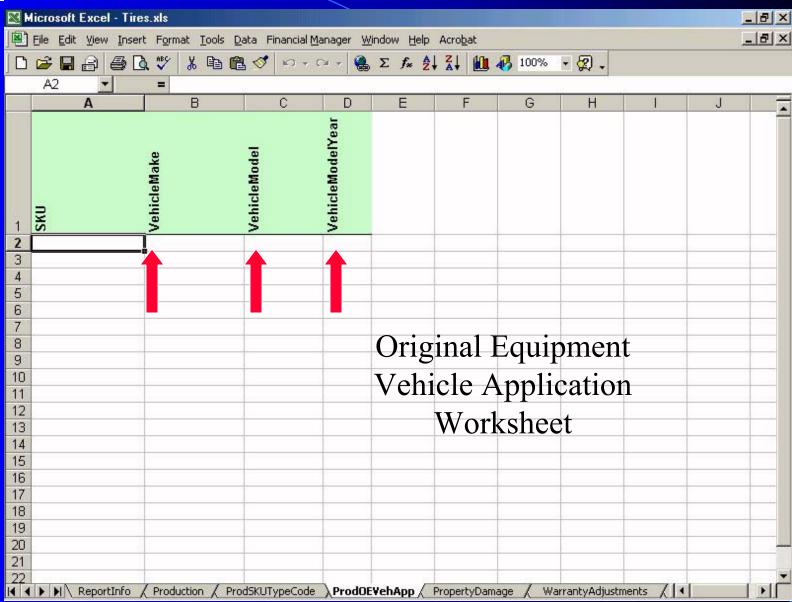


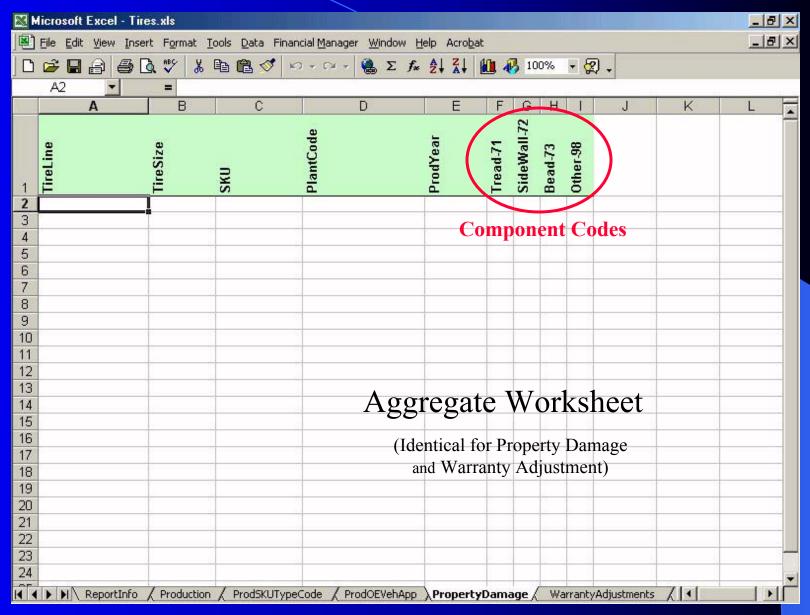




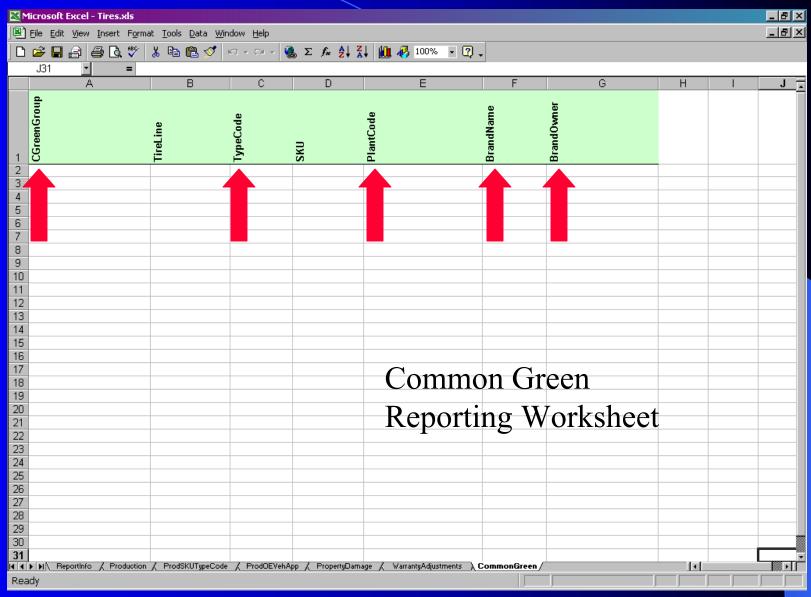


National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Early Warning Reporting Public Meeting June 2003



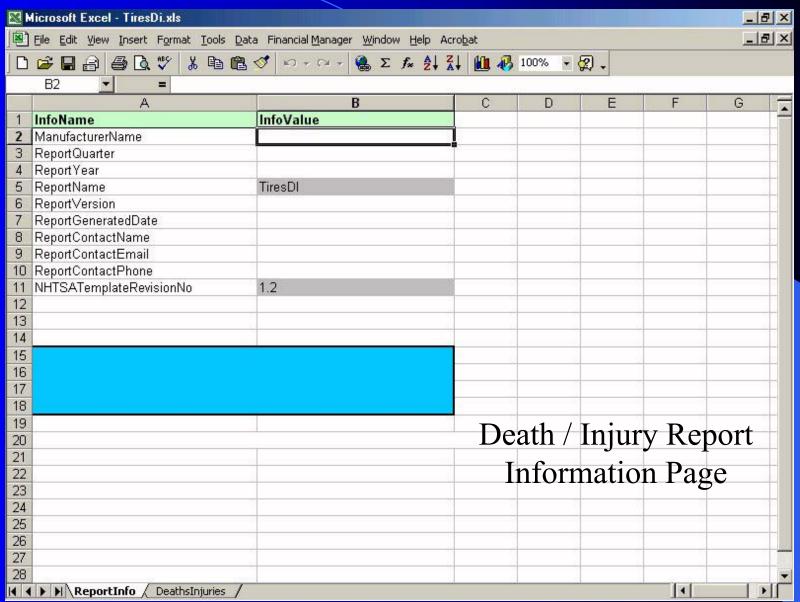


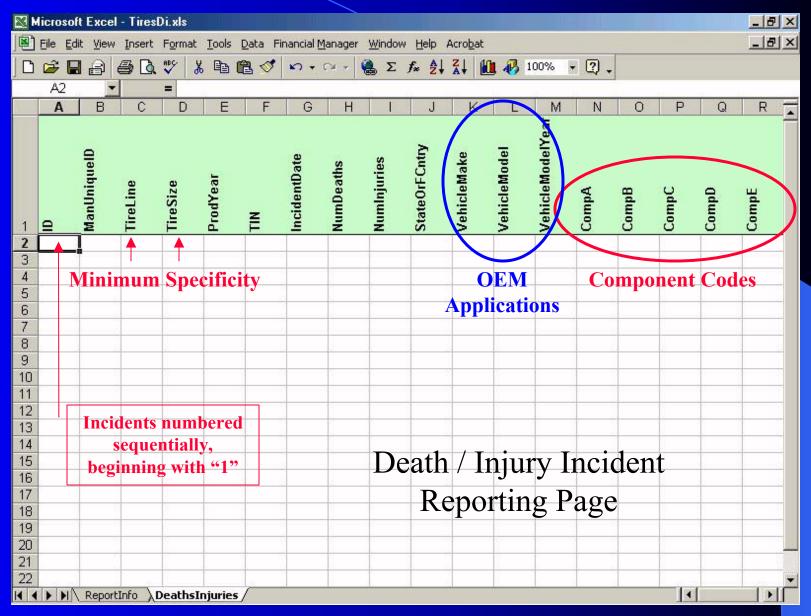






National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Early Warning Reporting Public Meeting June 2003





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- 1st Report--3rd Quarter 2003 due 12/01/03 (60 days)
- 2nd Report--4th Quarter 2003 due 03/01/04 (60 days)
- 3rd Report--1st Quarter 2004 due 06/01/04 (60 days)
- 4th Report--2nd Quarter 2004 due 07/30/04 (30 days)

Death / Injury Reports should be sent AFTER Aggregate Data has been sent.

Historical Data due December 31, 2003 and should include 12 individual quarterly reports covering July, 2000 through June, 2003.

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Assistance with Electronic Submissions to Artemis	Artemis Help Desk	617-374-2776	N/A	Artemishelpdesk@volpe.dot.gov

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA { PRIVATE }

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

+ + + + +

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

+ + + + +

OFFICE OF DEFECTS INVESTIGATION

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EARLY WARNING REPORTING PUBLIC MEETING

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WEDNESDAY
JUNE 18, 2003

The meeting was held at 9:30 a.m. (Session I)/1:00 p.m. (Session II) in Room 8236 of the Department of Transportation's Nassif Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, D.C., Ken Weinstein, Associate Administrator for Enforcement, presiding.

PRESENT:

KEN WEINSTEIN Associate Administrator	for
Enforcement	
ANDREW DiMARSICO Office of Chief Counsel	
ROBERT SQUIRE Defects Assessment Division	
TAYLOR VINSON Office of Chief Counsel	
JONATHAN WHITE Defects Assessment Division	

I-N-D-E-X	
Session I	<u>Page</u>
Opening Remarks - Chairman Weinstein	3
EWR Presentation - Jon White	6
Questions and Answers	28
Session II	<u>Page</u>
Opening Remarks - Chairman Weinstein	44
EWR Presentation - Jon White	46
Questions and Answers	74

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

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9:36 a.m.

"Screening

What is your

the

them

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: On the record. Good
morning. My name is Ken Weinstein. I'm the Associate
Administrator for Enforcement with National Highway
Traffic Safety Administration ("NHTSA"). With me at
the table is Jon White who is the head of the Division
of the Office of Defects Investigation ("ODI") that

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reviews

Division."

matters.

official title, Jon?

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MR. WHITE: Defects Assessment.

We call

He doesn't like that name.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Defects Assessment Group. Basically this group initially looks at matters and raises issues within ODI that might lead to potential defect investigations. Bob Squire is on his staff. Taylor Vinson and Andrew DeMarsico from our Chief Counselor's Office are also at the head table.

Thank you all for coming. As you all know, the TREAD Act among other things authorized and directed NHTSA to adopt regulations that would require manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment to provide information to NHTSA that would help us to promptly identify potential defects. We

met the very short and very optimistic requirements for getting those rules out in a timely fashion. We issued the Early Warning Rule ("EWR" or "Rule"), the final rule, last July.

Since that time, we have issued some amendments to that Rule in response to petitions for reconsideration. There are some other issues on reconsideration still pending which we hope to get resolved in the very near future. We also have extended the time period for submitting information. It's a little complicated. We basically extended the 90 days with some other extensions for certain types of information.

have also issued We numerous interpretations of our Rule. Those have been collected and are available in one place on the NHTSA website which can be found by going to the homepage and then clicking on ODI and then looking for EWI which stands for Early Warning Interpretations. told it's very easy to do that. If I'm wrong, then complain to Jon.

We had another public meeting several months ago where we made NHTSA folks available to answer questions about implementation of the Rule. This meeting is designed to focus on what I'll call

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"Process Questions". "How materials are actually submitted" as opposed to substantive questions about exactly "What is a field report" or something like that.

The other meeting was probably designed to that as well and it slipped. do I expect that there'll be some slippage today as well. We will do our best to answer questions but I want to emphasize as I did last time that what we say here as far as interpretations are not binding on the Longstanding policy is that interpretation of rules are made by the Chief Counsel in response to written inquiries and they're made in writing.

If you hear something that you either agree with or disagree with and you want to get a formal interpretation on an issue, you need to write in to Jacqueline Glassman who is the NHTSA Chief Counsel and we will attempt to turn that around quickly. Recently we have been responding to interpretation requests very promptly. We understand the need of the industry to get interpretations because they are preparing their submissions.

I guess with that said, I'm going to turn the meeting over for the moment to Jon White who will make a presentation. He will tell you some things

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that we hope will be of interest to you and of importance to you. Then we will open it up for questions. I myself will probably have to leave before this is over but I'll leave you in capable hands. Jon.

By the way when we're going to have questions, please identify yourself, say what your company or other organization you're with is and try to speak as loudly as possible so the court reporter can pick it up. If necessary, we may have to repeat questions but we'll try to avoid that.

MR. WHITE: Good morning. We're going to briefly go over the regulations and walk through each piece, the changes that have been made, go through the templates, talk about the schedule that's been changed and how that affects you all now. We're going to go through the manner of reporting briefly and then we're going to stay with the user IDs and how those might be handled and when we're going to be doing that. Then we'll open it up to questions. Really what we want to get to is your questions.

Subpart A just briefly goes through the terminology. In the current regulations, we added two more definitions, "control" which affects manufacturers and "handle for child seats". There

have been some other terms that have been modified. You'll be able to see that in Notice 5.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I don't know if people know what Notice 4 and Notice 5 are.

MR. WHITE: Good point. On June 11, 2003 in the <u>Federal Register</u>, Notice 5, which was a response to the initial petitions for reconsideration and it also had some results for the initial meetings we had with the industry in January up at Cambridge. That was published on Wednesday, June 11th, and we also published Notice 6 which changed the schedule. That's what we're going over here as well but Notice 5 is the regulatory changes. Notice 6 is the schedule change.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: And Notice 4 had been issued in April I believe. It responds to several other issues raised by petitions for reconsideration. The numbers just relate to the way the <u>Federal Register</u> specifies the various documents.

MR. WHITE: Subpart A also contains in it a requirement for external communications. External communications is the old 573.8, Submission of Service Bulletins, but it also has been expanded to include safety recalls, consumer satisfaction campaigns and communications of this type sent to more than one dealer. Originally it was due in April. It's been

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rolled back so it's due July 1st for that part of it.

They are monthly submissions as opposed to daily which is the next one which would be foreign recalls. If you are U.S. manufacturer or manufacturer selling or importing tires into this country and conduct a campaign in a foreign market and that tire has a substantially similar U.S. product, then you are obligated to report that to us within five days so that there is a determination either by the company or by the foreign government if it ordered a recall.

In the handouts we gave you, there's a basic table contained what "substantially similar" meant but it also contained "minimal specificity" which comes up later. It's an important concept.

Subpart C is what everybody refers to as "early warning requirements." It basically requires a manufacturer relied production, counts of warranty adjustments for tires and property damage claims and then the incidents of death and injury. The reason we put in that order is because that's how we're going to want you to file it. I'll go through that more later on.

This is quarterly report. It's due nominally 30 days after the end of a calendar quarter. For the first three reports that would be the last

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two in 2003 and the first one in 2004, it's a 60-day delivery. We'll go over the schedule and it's also in your handouts.

We have the templates. You've probably all seen them. They've been there since August of last year. We're going to be updating those probably next week with the new versions of them and we'll get to those in just a minute.

Let's go to Common Greens. Common Greens just provides for an identification for us to prove what the common tires are when we're trying to make sense of the listing that's been provided to us and identify brand name and brand name owners where those tires may have gone and they may be comparably similar. We get to identify the entire package. In some instances, that will be maybe pretty straight forward. In others, I understand there's going to be a bit of concern over that.

Let's get to the templates. These are the templates as they come in. This is the first one. Expect this to be filled out in each instance. We're giving our revision numbers as we go to try to keep up with them. Maybe you want to put a date in there. This is how it looks now. We're going to release this.

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This is the first part of the production
one. Production, metal specificity, manufacturer,
tire line, tire size, SKU, production year and then
plant code for the tire, whether it's original
equipment or not, and then the two production types,
warranty and total production. Then we have a SKU
listing with a type code to keep those aligned. We
had some indication from non-RMA members that they
didn't use SKU necessarily. There were others used
with type code. We'll have to see how that works out.
This is when an original equipment has
been identified for the particular tire giving a SKU
and then crossing that with the vehicle and vehicle

model and then model years.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: It could be more than one, right?

MR. WHITE: It may be more than one or can It depends on the extent that the tire be a platform. manufacturer would know the information. This is in the aggregates for property damage. The tire line, tire size, crossing with the vehicle model, SKU, plant code, production year years, and then tread, side wall and bead and also for tires, "other".

Mr. White, would you COURT REPORTER: stand closer to the microphone?

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: She needs to be able to hear you, Jon.

MR. WHITE: Yes. This is a Common Greens template. It's one of the production types. It cross references the Common Green with the tire line, type code and SKU. Plant code which is listed there is not in the current version. It's been changed. That template needs to be corrected. That's the old template. Then brand name and brand name owner.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Are you saying, Jon, we took out plant code?

MR. WHITE: Yes, it's no longer there. We've separated the death and injury from the production and warranty and property damage ones. The reason for that is what you submit in production, that first template, is quintessential. Whatever else you present has to match that or we're going to reject your submission. That's where we're validating.

You can't tell us in the production that you've "Bullriders." The tire line is a "Bullrider" or whatever and then when we get down to death and injury or to the warranty, it's a "Bullrider Smooth Ride." That's not going to work. It has to be the "Bullrider." It's the same tire line, tire size. You can't go with a superficial addition. If it's an

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addition, it's broken out and it should be broken out in the production sheet and then carried through.

This is going through the death incidents and injuries. Going through these rows, we're going to change this also. This is the late change that hasn't been put in there. There has been some confusion over the ID. The ID is the sequence ID for the number of fatalities and injury incidents reported for that quarter. It starts with one and goes on to however many it takes. The next quarter it starts all over again with one and keeps on going. That's all it is. It's a row number.

The manufacturer's unique ID, that's your code; you can use it. I think we've given you 25 characters. There may be more than that. Alphanumeric, that's one of the few fields that can be null, nothing in there. That's up to you. The only thing we ask or require is that if you do provide one and you have more than one entry that next one is unique. It has to be unique for the reporting quarter.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Jon, doesn't each manufacturer only have one?

MR. WHITE: No, this is their own code. That's user ID. That's unique. The EWR ID is unique

but this is their code and every manufacturer can use it. It's basically to call it down by lawsuit or however they want to identify it in their own files.

Minimal specificity is the tire line, the tire size, production year, the tire identification number ("TIN") of the tire. Now because this is death and injury, this could be a foreign death. In that case the TIN number here would be whatever the tire number is if they have one in a foreign market.

But when it comes to what the product, these minimal specificities that has to be the U.S. substantially similar tire. If it's not that, it's going to be rejected. Again it has to match what you provided in production. We don't really care what the tire was in the foreign market. We're not policing foreign markets. We're trying to take care of the U.S. market.

But the TIN on the tire, the identification for the tire, can be for the tire that The vehicle we're going to get to in a occurred. That again is up to you. Report the vehicle that the tire occurred on in the foreign market. tires, we're not going to validate the vehicle make, That one can be a "Bullrider" XLS model, model year. or whatever. We're not particular on that.

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incident date, the calendar number of deaths, it's pretty self-explanatory. It's the same for the injuries. It's whatever was alleged or reported to you. The state or foreign country, the rules on that for the U.S. territory or state, it's two-character U.S. Post Office code. Ιf it's foreign country, text. Write it out. We don't really care what you write out for that. We're not validating on your grammar or whether you picked the most recent country according to the United Nations. It can't be an abbreviation. It has to be longer than three characters. By that, we'll know that it's a foreign country and we're ready to go.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Longer than two characters.

Well, three or more. MR. WHITE: The vehicle, make, model, model Ιt doesn't year. necessarily relate to the OEMs. If it was an OEM tire, we certainly would not expect it to be there. If it's a replacement tire, it could be any tire. could be a 1928 Ford. Whatever the tire is, that's what it is as related to the incident.

The components. You're filling in there even though we gave you five, it's going to be the tread, sidewall, shoulder, bead and the 98 or 99.

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Ninety-nine when you don't have a clue what it is. If you already entered something in there, don't put 99 in it. That won't be useful to us. We presume that there might be other ones.

If you know what the allegation is but it's not one of those areas we're reporting, that's a 98. We also request that when you're filling this in that you start with System Component A ("CompA") and work to the right. We don't necessarily care which number you put in there. We're not forcing you to make a judgment over which one was actually in the most likely failure mode which was in the tread and that's what goes in there.

I'm just saying that whatever the code is that you're going to fill in there, it starts with CompA and works to the right. Again if you have a 98 because it may be something else in addition to a tread, we would ask that you start with whatever those reporting codes are first and then 98 or 99 on the other end.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: If it's 99, it's only 99. But you might have 71 and 98 because they might allege tread and something else that's not one of the three or four that we've identified.

MR. WHITE: The reasons we've split off

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this spreadsheet is to allow for when updates are required when it's an aggregate or when it's in the death or injury. We're asking you to update the entire file. It all comes in. Since death and injury is a mandatory update, if you don't have the TIN at the time of the filing and you knew the TIN, you could provide it back to us and put it in there.

If a product allegation, a death allegation, comes to you and it doesn't meet tire specificity or you don't know what the tire line, tire size of the manufacturer, don't report it to us. We don't want to know about it either. We want to know about it when you find out. When you find out what the tire line and tire size is, that's when you report it. It doesn't matter whether the incident occurred in the previous quarter or whatever. It's whenever that knowledge becomes known.

Regarding updating, I might as well go over that now. If you are going to update during the reporting period from the end of the reporting quarter to the due date, you can update as many times conceivably as you wish. Basically that's not true. You only have nine attempts at it.

But after the due date if you find that you've made an error, the submission was incorrect or

there is something critically wrong either in the aggregate or in the death and injury, the system will be locked out. You can't update your submission. You have to send a coversheet through ODI explaining why you need to update it, what the problem was. We should probably agree with that but there may be instances where we don't necessarily agree that an update is necessary. At that time, the application will be reopened and you can resubmit. In order to do that after the due date, there has to be a coversheet coming to ODI.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Ι just to want clarify one thing about that. We have said informally and it's remained informal that to avoid overload on the system, we are going to at least with major manufacturers of both vehicles and equipment work informally and try to schedule submissions so they don't all come in on the afternoon of December 1^{st} or whatever the due date is because we don't want to take the risk that could either overload our system or your Therefore some people's due date might systems. actually be December 4th informally. We're not going to change the rule to say that but everyone will know what their due date is. So when Jon is talking about "the due date" it will be each company's due date as

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worked out with ODI. Is that right?

MR. WHITE: Except that when we start locking down the system, that is the 30 days after or 60 in this case.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, we're probably not going to lock the system down until one week after the actual due date. The simple answer is if you need to a change after you've submitted your information whether your due date was December 1st, December 4th or November 28th, you need to send a coverletter in to ODI to let them know that you're revising it. Otherwise, it would be too confusing. Basically if you see something after you've done your submission, let us know before you try to update it even though the system technically might not be locked down for another couple of days. Is that fair?

MR. WHITE: Let's move on to the aggregate data. This is a schedule. It's in your handout package there. The first quarter we're looking for that to come in on December 1st. You have 60 days from the end of the quarter. The quarter ends September 30th. So 60 days from that is December 1st, the first non-holiday, non-weekend day.

The second quarter would be March 1, 2004. The third report is due on June 1, 2004. Then the

fourth report is back to the original way and that's 30 days. So that one will be coming in on July 30, 2004.

word or two about the historical reports. We gave you a handout in there. It's probably the last page. It's a graphic on how that works. The production starts from the third quarter of 1998 to whatever the reporting period would be which starts with July 2000. So you're going to report on whatever warranty claims that come in on that particular period.

The next one keeps going and moving on each quarter. Essentially they are going to give us 12 individual quarterly reports providing production and warranty for each quarter. You use the templates that we have on the website. Just don't fill in the other fields.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Just a comment, I don't know how the tire industry works but the vehicle industry always shuts down for two weeks around Christmas and New Year's. We were asked. The way the December 31st date got there was we just pushed back 30 days and we extended it. We really weren't focusing on what that might have meant. We're probably going to push that to January 15th just for convenience sake.

So you don't have to cry at this meeting.

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MR. WHITE: The big change there is with the current quarter which you've been collecting all the information for is now part of the historical reporting. We dropped off that first historical report quarter. I know you all know this but we don't want the copies of the warranty claims that your accounts are on but just the accounts. This will be submitted electronically through the SFTP ("Secure FTP").

Just to reiterate briefly, external communications are five days after the end of the month that they were issued or made available to the distributors, manufacturers, purchasers, dealers, owners. Foreign recalls five days within the determination either by your company, foreign company or the foreign government. Then the aggregates the December 1^{st} . first due Α report is one-time historical report is due December 31st.

If you go back to the manner of reporting, these external communications in foreign recalls you don't need a user ID for those. They come directly to ODI. You can send them by mail and by e-mail. This is giving a specific e-mail address for both external communications and the foreign recalls. I think the

regulation has this down as foreign_recalls. It's really frecalls now. We've had problems with that. The regulation has to check up with that.

The SFTP site, the secure site, that's for the aggregate and for the rest of the industry field reports. You're not involved with that. You need a password. In your handouts there, we've given you what are proposed. The current thinking is on file naming conventions. It's one page. It should look something like that.

Just briefly, the first six characters are going to be your EWR ID which we'll give you. The next one would be the single character and for report category which in the case of tires is a T. And report year this one is 03. The reporting quarter starting with 3. The report version, each time you submit and have been accepted with your version and you'll get notified back by Artemis that it's been accepted, you have to submit with a new version if you're going to update it. Otherwise it will reject it because the version number hasn't changed.

Report type aggregate or death/injury and then the sequence number would be if you're going to exceed more than one Excel workbook. So you would need to use another one. It's more applicable to some

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of the other applications like field report submissions where there could be multiple sequence numbers for the way that file naming convention is.

When you submit your submission electronically, there is a file name validation that you've filed your report according to this convention, that every one of these characters gets the right version number. We're ready to go. We haven't gotten your response before and it hasn't been accepted. The first notice back from Artemis will say "We got you. We've identified it. You've successfully met the file validation requirements."

You will also be instructed that there will be another one forthcoming where it would go through the initial data to make sure that the data within the spreadsheets, the aggregates, are correct. It either meets the schema for XML if you're sending it that way or in Excel that it meets our validation. All the cells were filled in. There are no nulls. Everything has а zero or more. The character conventions if it's a year has a four digit year in there. The right code for 73, 74, 72, 71 is all in That's what that check is for. It doesn't mean that we've looked at your data and made some sense of it. It just simply means that the computer

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has accepted the data and it fits our criteria.

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A note on the null cells and the empty spaces. It may not occur on a tire but it could occur with others. If in a particular field like warranty, you have that 1999 Bullrider and the warranty claims on it that there's nothing in that particular cell for tread. Then that's a zero in there. That's where it stands. It's not a null. You put a zero in there.

If on the other hand that 1999 Bullrider you have no warranty and no property damage claims then you can delete the whole line. There's no need to put it in there. You need to tell us about it in production. Production has to be a full set. That's the master set but that line in the warranty and the property damage spreadsheet can be deleted. That follows through with any of the tire lines or any other products.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Or you can write zero, zero, zero for each, tread, sidewall.

MR. WHITE: Whichever is easier. With some manufacturers, there may be a lot of zeros in their products. That's the final naming convention.

As far as user IDs go in order to get a user ID, we have an EWR account application form that we'll be making available on the web. It's basically

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24 1 a table. It will ask certain characteristics about Who the company is? 2 the company. Who you're 3 So basically the divisions, representing? subsidiaries, things of that nature. 4 5 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Contact points. MR. WHITE: Yes, the primary and secondary 6 7 also points. It's asking more generic 8 information such as when you started reporting for 9 taking responsibility for that company. In other 10 words if you acquired a subsidiary and now you're 11 reporting that within the last five years, that's

It will go through the dates when that started. The approximate annual population. It's not applicable to tires but this is a generic form.

going to affect your EWR submissions. It's going to

affects somebody else's too if they're in that same

period. So we need to know about that.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: When will it be available.

MR. WHITE: It will be available on the web probably next week or certainly by the end of the month. We'll start accepting the applications in July. We'll be recording all this information and chasing it all down and confirming with you. Then in August, we will start issuing out the user IDs. We'll

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which you will use to submit over the SFTP and your 2 3 password. Others will use the public website. The password will be a temporary password. 4 5 You'd have to go to the public website. There's a 6 secure sockets layer that we'll be using for that. 7 You plug in the user account name that we gave you and 8 the temporary password. Actually you select the 9 password on that. That's good for the next 90 days. 10 The next reporting quarter you'll have to go back and 11 change it with the same process and start again. 12 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Can you send the 13 password and the user name by e-mail? 14 MR. WHITE: Right now, we're going with 15 formal letter but by requirement we have it secured. 16 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Then I guess they're 17 going to have to have an address of the contact point 18 as well as an e-mail address for contact point. 19 That's part of the address. MR. WHITE: discussions and contacts with 2.0 have 21 secondary contact, we'll be running a validation check 22 with them to make sure we have the right person. 23 up to the companies to keep us up to date on who their 24 primary and secondary contacts are. If the primary or 25 secondary contacts have left the company and we don't

give you your EWR ID, your EWR user account name

know about it, you're still going to pass our validation then.

The validation at this point will involve a number of questions. We'll ask you to pick one or more questions and we'll record those questions. Those are what you'll be selected up against. You'll have to answer those each time.

Whenever we have a contact on a particular issue and this company may want to use a third party, the primary or secondary has to be present either on the line or in the meeting or e-mail so that we have some knowledge that we're talking to the right person.

Once we start doing passwords and if you happen to forget a password, the process will be that you come back to ODI. We would validate that you're the right person to contact and we reissue and go through the whole process all over again.

The last two points are after we get this data and it's come in and everything's been accepted and it's wonderful and we started reviewing, we start seeing things that causes us either concern with how the manufacturer filled out the numbers, where the aggregates came from or you see things that might indicate something in there where we would like additional information, we will do what the working

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title right now is "Report Clarification." It probably will be a letter. It'll be a request for either clarification on the process, how those numbers are filled in, or request for EWR related data.

We don't consider this to be an investigation. It's strictly to understand what's going on within those numbers. As you're aware, those numbers cover a very broad area. They don't mean anything but there's really a defect present in here that has to be sorted through. That's what this process is about.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: And you'll be sending those to the EWR contact point, correct, not to the place we send our standard investigatory information request to. This goes without saying but each company might want to have their "safety office" make sure that they get forwarded on to the extent that the questions may relate to an issue that it might subsequently lead to a defect investigation.

Finally, in order to make it MR. WHITE: easier make it the easier for us and for manufacturers, we're working up an EWR compendium which walks pretty much what I've gone through here but in a lot more detail and with cross references and definitions and sites and with examples of how to walk

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through this, what we're looking for in each one and what our data validations are going to be so that it's an easier time for everybody.

Because of the nature of that, it has to go through a lot of layers within the Agency. So we hope to get that out sometime early in July. We have to generate a few different versions, one for each reporting category. It might take awhile to get through everybody. We hope to do that. We're well along our way on it. It will involve more about the electronic handling, file submissions, file naming as well as the filling in of the data. That's that. Any questions?

MR. RUTTER: Jon, on the user IDs and passwords, several of us were involved in some of the early reporting testing and may have already received user IDs and passwords. Are those still valid or is this going to be a new request for a user ID and password?

MR. WHITE: The current thinking is that the EWR ID you got will remain the same. Well, we're going to change it because the format has changed. It's now six characters long instead of four. But your account number, account name and password is invalid. We'll have to give you a new one.

1 MS. BAULIG: My name is Laurie Baulig with the law firm of Gurne Porter & Baulig. 2 I'm here on 3 behalf of the Rubber Manufacturers Association I have several questions on behalf of the 4 5 entire manufacturers. I do certainly appreciate this 6 meeting. It's very helpful. 7 The first question goes back to your 8 briefing on updates and with respect specifically to 9 updating injury/fatality data. After the TIN becomes 10 available, after the close of the reporting period and 11 review date, could you walk us through the process of 12 how that information is updated? In particular, do 13 you update the entire field or do you just send in an 14 update for that particular incident? 15 MR. WHITE: That whole worksheet. 16 MS. BAULIG: All the fields? 17 MR. WHITE: Yes. 18 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: The whole death and 19 injury worksheet after you've gotten concurrence or 20 approval or acknowledgment from ODI that you're going 21 to be doing this. I should also note that we 22 MR. WHITE: 23 won't allow you to delete a death or injury incident. If you find that it really didn't occur and want to 24 25 scrub that, there is no deletion after the closing.

1	Okay?
2	MS. BAULIG: At the meeting with Volpe
3	earlier this year, RMA received information that tire
4	manufacturers are no longer required to report the
5	tire type code on the template for production. But
6	both the final rule and reporting template still have
7	tire type code. Could you clarify that issue since
8	they received this information?
9	MR. WHITE: Well, Volpe doesn't speak for
10	the Agency. That's the simple answer to that if it's
11	still in the requirements.
12	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: What's the tire type
13	code? Do you mean like LT or V? What does that mean?
14	MR. WHITE: No, it's part of the TIN.
15	MR. RUTTER: It's the third grouping of
16	tire codes in the TIN.
17	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Is it a problem?
18	MS. BAULIG: Well, if you're already
19	getting the TIN, do you really need that?
20	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Are you talking about
21	on the death and injury report? We're not getting the
22	TIN on the cumulative reports.
23	MS. BAULIG: It's part of the production
24	reporting.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Production reporting.

1 don't get a full TIN on a production report 2 either. It's still in there. 3 MR. WHITE: It's 4 part of the requirements for production. 5 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Ιf the industry doesn't like it, they can ask us to change it. 6 7 for the moment, it's in there. 8 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Originally we understood 9 that it was the third grouping in the serial code. 10 Then there was talk that it was going to be passenger, 11 light truck or motorcycles. 12 MR. WHITE: Yes. The tire reporting is 13 strictly for passenger car, light truck 14 motorcycles. It has to be for your tires more than 15,000 in a single tire line. It can't be for tires 15 16 they use for 12 inches or less, the artificial spares 17 and those things. It has to be a regular highway 18 tire. 19 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: the way while Вy 2.0 we're at it, what we expect is that a company that 21 anticipates producing 15,000 annually should start 22 reporting that in the first quarter. Don't wait until 23 you have 15,000. Let's say they made 6,000 each 24 quarter then we expect that to be reported in the 25 first quarter if the company in good faith expects

1	there to be 15,000 in a year. Don't wait until the
2	third quarter when you've cumulatively gotten over
3	15,000. Even though that production number in that
4	quarter the way we've put it in production may be less
5	than 15,000. We want that reported, right?
6	MR. WHITE: Yes.
7	MS. BAULIG: Another one. In the event
8	the manufacturer does not possess the information
9	called for in the template, a question came up. How
10	should they make that entry seeing UNK or UN for
11	unknown? In other words, if the information may exist
12	and it's not zero but if it's not known to the
13	manufacturer, how should that be made?
14	MR. WHITE: In the death and injury?
15	MS. BAULIG: I think probably in any
16	input.
17	MR. RUTTER: There was some discrepancy in
18	the Volpe meeting and the documentation that we had.
19	It was defined to enter that as UNK. In Notice 5 I
20	believe there was a reference to just entering it as a
21	U.
22	MR. WHITE: The regulation is gospel.
23	That's where we're starting from. We have a gazillion
24	rules on each one of them. You'll see that more
25	clearly. I can't address that right now but the short

1	answer is the regulation is the answer to that.
2	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Do you mean like the
3	make, model of the vehicle for example? There is
4	obviously a vehicle but you don't know it. The
5	question is do you put U or UNK.
6	MR. WHITE: It would be simplest to put U.
7	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's what the
8	regulation says. The regulation says U for
9	motorcycles and UNK or something for the rest of them.
10	We need that clarified.
11	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Well, somebody should
12	put that in writing and ask us to do it and we'll then
13	do it. We'll have a transcript of this meeting.
14	MR. VINSON: We require U for tires under
15	production information.
16	MS. BAULIG: When would you expect to get
17	back to the individual manufacturers requiring the
18	trial run data?
19	MR. WHITE: I wasn't handling that. I
20	thought we had gotten back to everyone who
21	participated. For the Volpe people who were there,
22	the exercise was really to see how they can transfer
23	and whether there were any transfer problems getting
24	to the system. The data system itself was a secondary
25	issue. We had not done anything of substance with the

data. A lot of the data coming in was artificial. You should have heard back from us on whether it was successfully received or not. There should have been a notice going back in each case.

MR. RUTTER: Yes, we got that.

MR. WHITE: Okay.

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MS. BAULIG: Thank you very much.

MR. WHITE: Any other questions?

Bruce Levinson, The Center MR. LEVINSON: for Regulatory Effectiveness. OMB in their terms of clearance granting NHTSA authorization to collect their data reiterated the Agency's statement that it "reviewed the relevant procedures collection and analysis of the subject information and believes the information in question will meet the requirements of the Data Quality Act guidelines of OMB This expectation will be confirmed by the and DOT. Agency in the course of its preexamination per the quidelines." What specific tests and criteria will the Agency compare upon whether the early warning collection and analysis complies with the Data Quality Act guidelines? Also how and when will the Agency make public the results of the data quality?

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: He doesn't know and the lawyers will answer that in due course. This is

1	not the forum for that inquiry. We do remain
2	committed to assuring that any dissemination that we
3	make will meet the Data Quality guidelines. More than
4	that, I'll just leave it at that. If you have more
5	specific issues, you should address that to the Chief
6	Counsel's office.
7	MR. GRUENHOLZ: Tom Gruenholz, Michelin.
8	A question on the production threshold of 15,000. If
9	you do not know early in the first two quarters that
10	you're going to reach 15,000 a year, the first quarter
11	your production suddenly jumps and you see clearly
12	that you're going to reach 15,000 but you have
13	reporting for the first two quarters, how do you
14	report those first two quarters?
15	MR. WHITE: It starts with the quarter you
16	picked it up in such as the third quarter.
17	MR. GRUENHOLZ: So you would not report
18	those first two quarters.
19	MR. WHITE: No.
20	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Death and injuries
21	you should be reporting anyway because the 15,000
22	doesn't apply to that.
23	MR. WHITE: And once you're in with that
24	tire, it's good for two years.
25	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, if you had

1 15,000 in one year, you have to keep reporting the next year even if you only anticipate making 11,000 2 3 for the next two years. 4 MR. WHITE: Yes, sir. 5 Paul Murphy, Monaco Coach MR. MURPHY: 6 Industries. I have three questions on this point. 7 is on something you said. If you put your 8 quarterly report and sometime later on there's 9 discovery of death and injury an error on and 10 obviously you have it misrepresented in your data, how 11 is that corrected to put in the correct number? 12 MR. You mean with respect to WHITE: deletion? 13 14 MR. MURPHY: I'm saying that we put data 15 together and for some reason we reported under death 16 and injury criteria, that somebody was injured or killed and then it turned out that it wasn't related 17 18 to our particular data or whatever. Therefore we 19 erroneously and the reported you're saying 20 misrepresented data can't be corrected. 21 The reason for that is because MR. WHITE: 22 this is early warning. Nothing's an indictment here. 23 When we get a report like that, we're not going to anything from the EWR data. 24 There's no open up

investigation open from it and before we do anything,

our first step is to go back to you for clarification on it to find out what exactly happened in this thing.

We need a lot more information on that particular death or injury report than just what's provided there if we're going to start any proceedings or anything.

In fact, we have a whole procedure set up for every report of fatality. We will be chasing down every instance of fatalities so you will hear from us on those. We'll get the clarification on it. So if there are some changes on it, you can change it with us because we're going to be tracking each one of those. It won't be changed inside. We're not asking you to change the inside.

If you find out that the person claimed injury and to the best of your knowledge, it was a banged head or something. Then you find out later in the context of it that he died, we're not expecting you to go back and change the report to say there's a fatality now.

Similarly, if you find out that there really was no injury but the allegation that you received originally was an injury, this is early warning. We don't expect you do a lot of in-depth analysis on this stuff. It's just what you know at the time and that's it.

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: That's right. Ιf s a claim that they were injured and in you send out somebody and then you find person really wasn't injured, the point claimed they were injured. That's what Claims, not factual precision or about. They claimed the tread came off. You put eparation. When you look at the tire and it's a bead problem, that's between you mant but the claim was that it was tread separation.

MR. WHITE: You will find in the preamble that we've put a lot of discussion over injury and categorizing injuries. Try to stay away from that and it as simple as possible. Did you have additional questions?

MR. MURPHY: Yes, my second question deals with vehicle manufacturers and the collection of data. The warranty and so on is mostly taken care by the tire manufacturers. Are we also expected to be submitting EWRs relating to tires even though our data may be somewhat difficult to gather? We do have a division that sells tires, but I'm curious from the manufacturing side how we deal with event rates.

> The tire information that you MR. WHITE:

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as a manufacturer is expected to report is not the tire. Anything to do with the quality of the tire when the tire was being provided to you is being carried out by the tire manufacturer.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: That's going to be covered at the meeting dealing with vehicle manufacturers which is tomorrow.

MR. WHITE: But you'd be reporting on things like if you installed a perfectly good tire on the wheel and in the process the machine tore it up. That's the kind of incident you'd be reporting. Or if there was a tire valve problem and causing deflation, those are the incidents that we're asking the vehicle manufacturers to report on tires. That's why it's in there.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Or even if the vehicle rolled over after a tire failed and you're a vehicle manufacturer and the person files a lawsuit saying that the tire failed and your vehicle rolled over and killed me, that would be clicked off as tire. That's not this meeting though. Those are vehicle manufacturer reports.

MR. MURPHY: Okay. Well actually that leads to my next question. Is data collection also data collected through the manufacturing process and

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1 therefore it's through creation collected post delivery to the point of purchase? 2 EWR begins after it gets out 3 MR. WHITE: 4 of the plant. We're not asking you to report on internal operations within the plant. 5 6 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Quality control would 7 handle that. 8 MR. WHITE: Yes, sir. 9 George Rutter, Continental MR. RUTTER: 10 You mentioned during your discussion that some 11 of the validation that's going to happen between the 12 tire line reported on a death and injury form matching 13 the product data that would be reported in production. 14 But it is possible that we could be reporting a death 15 and injury for example for a tire that we did not 16 produce. That tire could have come in on an import 17 vehicle but it just happens to be that it is a tire 18 that we represent in the U.S. 19 I'm thinking there could be an opportunity 20 that you're reporting a tire and have no production. Therefore you wouldn't be able to validate it and 21 22 you're indicating that it would kick out as an invalid 23 submission. 24 MR. WHITE: It would right now. That is a 25 consideration. That issue has come up before and

1	there may have to be an exception for the tires
2	because that's obviously going to be an issue. That
3	will change our validation on that. Good point.
4	Anybody else?
5	AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Inaudible.)
6	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Would you speak up a
7	little louder so the court reporter can hear?
8	COURT REPORTER: I won't be able to hear
9	that.
10	MR. WHITE: You want information on the
11	secure SFTP?
12	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's correct.
13	MR. WHITE: We're not going to address
14	that here. We intend to have another session to go
15	over exactly the transfer protocols issues, the IT
16	concerns as we get closer. It will probably be in mid
17	to late August. It's on your schedule. I wouldn't be
18	the one to answer that anymore.
19	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Do we have anyone
20	back there that can answer that now?
21	MR. WHITE: Or wants to? Frank, why don't
22	you come up? You can go to the contact sheet. Those
23	are the questions that you can go to Volpe and
24	Artemis. They take care of our SFTP sites. If you
25	have transfer issues that's the contact probably by

either the phone or the e-mail address. They will be doing that presentation in August.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: This is Frank Borris who is the program manager for Artemis.

MR. BORRIS: Good morning. I heard some mention earlier about the manufacturer's test submission process and wanting to get feedback from that. That information has been compiled and will be available on ODI's website. I would expect that to sometime in the August timeframe. In the meantime, you can call the Artemis Helpdesk at 617-374-2776 and get some initial guidance on what you need to know about Secure FTP.

tell of Ι can you that out the approximately 20 manufacturers that participated in the test submission process in general about one-third got through in one shot with virtually no help from the Helpdesk. Another one-third needed some minor handholding to get their data into our system. There was another one-third that it seemed like no matter how hard we helped them their issue was not actually accessibility to our FTP site. It was actually getting out of their own firewall. We do have people on staff who were very instrumental in helping getting the systems configured properly to get out of their

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1	firewall and into our system. But we had virtually
2	zero problems on our end. They were all client based.
3	MR. WHITE: The contact for the Artemis
4	Helpdesk is in the listing we gave you. Any others?
5	Thank you for coming.
6	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you very much.
7	We're going to be doing other meetings. For those
8	who are interested in more than just tires, we're
9	going to be doing child seats and other equipment this
10	afternoon. Light vehicles are tomorrow morning or
11	tomorrow afternoon?
12	MR. WHITE: Light vehicles are first thing
13	in the morning at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow. All the other
14	vehicles are tomorrow starting at 1:00 p.m.
15	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you. Off the
16	record.
17	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter was
18	concluded at 10:35 a.m.)
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1:05 p.m.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: On the record. All Let's get started. If there are stragglers,

they'll catch up. There is a transcript being made of this meeting so they'll be able to catch up if they

miss anything.

My name is Ken Weinstein. I'm the Associate Administrator for Enforcement with NHTSA. Up here at the table with me is Jon White, head of the Defects Assessment Division, Taylor Vinson, Chief Counsel's Office and Bob Squire who works with Jon. Thank you all for coming.

As you all know, the TREAD in November 2000 authorized and directed NHTSA to issue early warning regulations which require manufacturers to submit data that will help the Agency to identify potential safety defects so that we can start investigating them in a prompt fashion. We met the targets of that statute, the command actually for when we had to get our regulations out.

Last July we put out final rules implementing the early warning provisions. We've issued two notices in response to petitions for reconsideration that had been filed, one in April

which we in shorthand called Notice 4 because that's the way the <u>Federal Register</u> identifies it and then one just last week called Notice 5 which dealt with a number of other issues.

We then have also extended the original effective reporting dates. It's a little subtle but basically we pushed everything back three months. The first reporting quarter will generally be the third quarter of 2003 rather than the second quarter of 2003. Certain other adjustments were also made in the dates when materials are to be submitted.

We've convened this meeting as well as three others dealing with other portions of the vehicle and equipment industry primarily to present some information about what manufacturer responsibilities are and to answer questions. Jon White will give a presentation consistent with the handout you've gotten. Then we'll be available to answer questions.

Primarily the questions we hope will be mostly "How to" questions dealing with the mechanisms as opposed to substantive questions like "What's the definition of a field report" or something like that.

We'll do our best to answer whatever we can answer.

As I cautioned at an earlier public meeting we had,

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any interpretative questions announced here are advisory. They are not official. They do not bind the Agency. A long standing practice is if somebody wants an interpretation on a regulation they must submit the request in writing to our Chief Counsel's Office and we'll do a good job of turning them around as quickly as possible.

The other thing I wanted to mention is we have already issued a number of interpretations of

have already issued a number of interpretations of various provisions of our regulations. They have been collected at a location that's available on our website. You get into the NHTSA website and then go to the ODI portion of that site. Jon has assured me that it's pretty self-explanatory.

Look for EWR for Early Warning Reporting interpretations. For those who haven't seen those, we've issued a number of interpretations dealing with some very important issues. I recommend you take a look at those. With that, Jon.

MR. WHITE: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Good afternoon. First Correction.

MR. WHITE: Not having a good day. All right. As Ken said, my name is Jon White with the Defects Assessment Division. I'll be going over here

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the regulations and the recent changes, including the schedule changes, templates, the manner of reporting, the user ID management, how we're going to do that and then some follow-up stuff that we'll be doing with this thing currently known as report clarification and then the guide that we'll be putting out later on, the compendium.

Part 579 is Subpart A. It starts off with the terminology and general administrative functions. all gone through that. In the regulations, we've added two more new requirements, one's for the child seat which is handles and the one is control which pertains all manufacturers. There are a number of other terms that have been modified and jinked around. You might want to take a look at those. They'll be in the Notice 5 which came out June 11th.

Also contained in there under Part 579.5 is External Communications. Paragraph A is the same one that's been there since the Agency started under 573.8. It's the reporting of the service bulletins that have gone out to more than one manufacturer, dealer, distributer, owner, purchaser. That's submitted monthly, five days within the end of the month.

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In addition to that, we've added to that the reporting of recalls, consumer advisories, customer satisfaction campaigns, anything of that like that's going to involve either replacement or repair of an item of equipment. That particular section takes place on July 1, 2003.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: It goes into effect.

MR. WHITE: Goes in effect, yes. The reporting of the service bulletins is still in play. Subpart B pertains to foreign recall reporting. you are the manufacturer in this country an importer and you have a product in a foreign country and it is substantially similar to one sold, meant for sale, imported in this country and you're recalling it, then you have to report it to us within five days. That's five days within the determination of company's need to do a recall or the time that the foreign government might order you to do that recall.

The content of that foreign recall report will be substantially the same as what we have for safety recalls. You must identify the manufacturer of the product that's being recalled and make sure of the defect of compliance. In addition to that, you have to identify the substantially similar product in this country and what foreign countries the campaign is

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being conducted in.

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In Subpart C, this is what everybody refers to as "Early Warning." That's the quarterly reporting of production, warranty, consumer complaints and field reports. The quarterly report is due 30 days from the end of each calendar quarter. The first reports are due 60 days after the end of the quarter for the next three calendar quarters. It will mean for 2003 and the first quarter of 2004. We'll come up with a schedule on that. It's on your handouts and we'll also go over it here.

The production and aggregate data, you can submit that electronically over the Secure FTP. If you are only reporting deaths and injuries, there will be a template available on the website that you can go through and enter the data there directly without going through the SFTP.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: That's primarily for other equipments' manufacturers, not the child seat folks who only have to report death notices and claims of deaths.

MR. WHITE: The reason it's presented in this order with production and aggregate and we're talking about fatality later is we split those into two different workbooks. You must submit the products

and aggregate first. Then the death and injury one comes next. We're going to go over the templates so I'll just go through the reason for that at that time.

Non-dealer reports, we pushed that back. The first reporting collection of field reports is for the first quarter of 2004. That will be due 30 days after you submit the aggregates. In this case, it'll be in July which we'll get to that one. The schedule. These are the templates.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I'll just mention that the reason why we pushed field reports away from the same time of reporting because we know there's a lot of bandwidth going to be used. We wanted to avoid possibilities of clogging either our systems or the manufacturers' systems. We staggered the reporting of production and aggregated data on the one hand and the copies of field reports on the other hand.

MR. WHITE: This is the first page of the child restraint system template. It needs to be filled out each one. It's been the same one. I would like to note here that this is a new template series. It will be 1.2. You probably have 1.1 or maybe even 1.0. This new template should be out next week and on the web.

To clarify it, the type codes are provided

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there. There is infant carrier and rear infant carrier booster seat and other. The codes are in there for that. The production, we're going to match it with the make, model and production year.

It's important these three are filled in correctly because whatever you submit in terms of warranty and field reports or in your death and injury, that's what we're going to compare it up against. If it doesn't exist in this table here, it's going to be rejected during our validation series. example of that is you have a 1999 Bullrider and you report it in your production table but then in your death and injury, you go to the exact custom model of that and it's the 1999 Bullrider Babysmooth. That would be rejected because it's not the same as what's in the production table. So it needs to be exactly the same in order to pass validation or the whole thing will be rejected and kicked back.

This is an example of the aggregate worksheet. This is complaints and warranty claims. In there is the make, model, model year. It's actually your minimal specificity requirements matched up with the reporting requirements, the compliment codes that are acceptable.

Death and injury is a separate workbook.

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It comes in after or at the same time as the product one but we'll validate the product first. The same information is filed on that. Again it's Version 1, 2 or later.

This make, model, production year, again has to be the same as what's provided in the production one. If you're reporting a foreign death with your child seat or add-on equipment, you have to report the substantially similar U.S. product here even if it's not the right one.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: The point there is don't use the foreign name. If a different name was used in France, the French name, when you're reporting it to us, put in the name of the U.S. product to which it's substantially similar because otherwise we won't have anyway of knowing. We don't want you to submit two reports. Just submit it with the name of the U.S. product. If there is more than one product, just pick one.

MR. WHITE: Pick one. That's right.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Any one or the most similar to the extent that there are several of your domestic models that are similar. Pick the one that seems to be most similar.

MR. WHITE: So we'll pick up that it's a

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foreign country incident when we get down to state and
country. The incident date is a calendar year. In
the context of the state or foreign country, if
there's a U.S. state or territory, use the two
character U.S. Postal Code. We'll have on the
website. I think it's already there. You can get it
from the Post Office. It's just the standard ones
that everyone uses.
If it's a foreign country, you must write
it out in text, no abbreviations. It's full text.
We're not going to validate on whether you picked the

most recent one or whether it fits U.N. designation or Just write whatever it is and we'll know whatever. from that it's a foreign country.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Jon, I want to ask When it says "incident date" that's you something. the full date, right? Month, day and year.

> MR. WHITE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Month, day and year. Six digits, right? Is that how we want it done?

MR. WHITE: Exactly. I jumped over Yes. We got a number of questions on the IDs. this one. We've changed that on the next version of these things that will be out next week. It'll be called "Sequence It's a row ID. For every incident that you're

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1 going to report to us under death and injury, starts with one and keeps going. 2 The manufacturer unique ID, the next one 3 4 to it, that's yours. You can code it anyway you want. 5 We're not going to validate against that one. That's one of the few fields that can be null. That's yours. 6 7 It can be a file name. It can be anything. 8 requirement is that if you have more than one entry 9 for reporting quarter, it has to be unique. Each one 10 has to be unique. It can't be the same one again. 11 The components code, put that there. 12 We're going to start with SysCompA. If SysCompA is 13 blank, it will be rejected. It has to be something in 14 SysCompA. It has to be one of the reporting codes that are acceptable for child seats. The equipment is 15 16 It can be a 99 or 98 but only if there's separate. 17 nothing else in there. If you want a non-98, 99 in 18 here, it exists. If you don't know what the component 19 is, it's a 99 and that's it. 20 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I think maybe you 21 ought to start over and go back a little bit, Jon. 22 MR. WHITE: Okay. 23 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Ninety-nine reflects if you have a claim of a death and they don't identify 24

which component of the say child seat for the moment

was allegedly responsible for the problem. So you put 99 because nothing was stated. Ninety-eight means they stated something but it's not one of the seat shell, handle, one of the four specified items for child seats. So you can't have one of the specified ones plus a 99 because by definition you wouldn't be writing 99. But you could have handle and a 98 because they might claim that something else is wrong that isn't subsumed within one of our four categories.

What Jon was saying is that you have to start with the lowest number you have and the first thing would be in under A being the first thing that they claim is wrong. If they say the shell failed and the handle failed and the buckle failed, then you would write each of those three systems in that category J, K and L, I guess it is, System Comp A, System Comp B, System Comp C.

MR. WHITE: We're not asking you to make a judgment over which one's the most severe, nothing like that. Just whatever is the first non-blank and not 98 or 99. Erica.

MS. JONES: Going back to the incident number sequentially, is that a running sequential so that the next quarter you pick up with seven or eight or do you start over with one each time?

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MR. WHITE: You start over with one. It's only for the quarter and it's tied together with the manufacturer's whole file name that goes with it which we'll get to in a minute or two.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do you have any plans to have on your website one of these filled out with sample data?

MR. WHITE: It's going to be a compendium. We'll put that on the website but it will be going to each manufacturer as to how it's all going to work. These are the specific reporting dates. We've given that to you in the handouts. Sixty days for the first three quarters. The first one is due on December 1st and then March 1, 2004, June 1, 2004. Then the fourth report will now be 30 days and that will be July 30th.

avoid overwhelming our system and the manufacturers' systems, we intend informally to work with especially the larger manufacturers to phase their data over a week or two week period so we might ask somebody to submit a couple of days early if they assume they can and let other people do a couple of days late. We're not going to change the <u>Federal Register</u> due date but we don't want everything coming in on the afternoon of December 1st. We're going to do that with the whole

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vehicle and equipment industry.

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One of the points I meant to MR. WHITE: go over when we were doing the aggregates is that when you're doing the warranty and production and you have the 1999 Bullrider again and you have in the warranty for the handle no complaints in there, you don't leave It has to be a zero. We're looking for the number zero in each one where there's no data to If you find that you have an entire row, in other words for that 1999 Bullrider, and you have no complaints against it for the handle, for the shell for the buckle and restraint, then you have a choice of either putting in zeros all the way across that or deleting that out of that particular template, the warranty and the field report counts. You must provide it in production even so. The production is the master. You need to have a full set of whatever you produce during the reporting period.

The hard copy we kicked that back to 30 days after the final due date. We're not going to start collecting that from you until January 2004 to March. It will be due on July $1^{\rm st}$, the first one.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: The hard copy. It will be coming electronically. We hope they will come in electronically but we get sloppy sometimes and call

them hard copies but we mean just copies.

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MR. WHITE: Yes, with respect to field reports, the standards we're accepting on that some people have asked for that. It's .pdf, .tif, .txt, MSWord .doc and Rich Text .rtf. We'll also accept the .jpeg. Those are the only acceptables for field reports electronic formats so far.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can you say that again?

MR. WHITE: I think it's in the handouts but it's Adobe .pdf, .tif, .txt, Word .doc, Rich Text .rtf or .jpeg. Now as Ken suggested, we'll accept them in hard copy. We'll accept them electronically. There will be a file name in convention with that.

Now is as good a time as any to go over the file naming. When you submit your report electronically to us, it has to meet a file naming convention. That's our first validation. It's in the handout pages. There are two of them. It will go like this. Basically it's going to walk through the first six. In our original test if any of you were part of the test group, it was only four character manufacturer ID. Now it's a six character.

In the reporting category, it's two character report year, one character report quarter varying from one to four and then our report version

which in this case is three characters. Each time you submit to us and it's an accepted submission that's one. The next one that comes in since you've already accepted one so you have to change it to a new version number, the next one up, or it's going to get rejected or compared with what you've already submitted and it's the same, it gets rejected. If it's two higher, it gets rejected again. It has to be one up.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We start with one each quarter.

MR. WHITE: Yes, for the quarter but then it's incremented. Then the report type and there's a listing of the report types on there. Basically aggregate data, death and injury or field report. Then a sequence number. The sequence number in this case for aggregates would mean that you've exceeded the size of an Excel spreadsheet and you need a new sequence to go on to the next book. That's what that means. It probably won't be done but it's primarily used for something like field reports for some of the motor vehicle manufacturers. They may have a lot of them for whatever.

The other page which goes over the field report filing convention has gotten complicated. If you tokenize it, it's broken out here and it's more or

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less straight forward. The first character is for a single model, single platform. Child seats would not use a platform. They will be using a model so that would be the designate there. Then the name of the model. Then the model year range, that's going to be from 2000 to 2004. It's whatever the product is applicable, the subject is. Then the subject component codes are going to listed. Then the sequence numbers.

It's conceivable that you could have one field report with this particular model and this particular range and you would still be talking about the handle on the second report or third report. It's whatever came during the quarter. The other parameters that are there are just to account for additions to it or multiple submissions.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Jon, could I ask because somebody else will ask if I don't? For this sequence number, you said it varies and that's just the sequence that came in that quarter up to five characters. Is that right or does it have to have five characters? So it would be 00001. The next one would be 00002, etc.

MR. WHITE: The way it's currently set up it has to be the five. It's just going to be in

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: So what shouldn't be varied? It's always going to be five characters.

MR. WHITE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Oh, the character position may vary depending what happened before but there always has to be five characters.

MR. WHITE: Yes. These two less this one but the field report filing naming, we're not really whetted to this. So if there is some input, some concerns, some better ideas on how to do this, we're receptive to it. This was our best way of getting to the information to do it automated in a simplified fashion.

The rub is that whether you're submitting a field report electronically or in hard copy it has to have this file name. Our only validation on our field reports is this file name.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: The point of this is not to be overly complicated and not to put burden on the industry but was to assure that our folks in looking at field reports could identify what they were about. Let's say we start looking at a handle of a particular child seat. We need to be able to look and see whether that manufacturer had submitted field

reports or whether there were field reports about that handle on that model. If they just came in a big pile, it would be very difficult. We would have to be leafing through every time. We needed this or something like it.

As Jon said if someone has a much better idea, please let us know as soon as possible and then maybe we'll adopt it hopefully before you have to start coding these things for the first quarter of 2004. So there is more time for this one.

MR. WHITE: This took a lot of time for us to come this far on it. We realized we had developed an albatross but we couldn't come up with a better way of doing it that would allow us to mass process all this data coming in.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Not albatross. It's an appropriate resolution of a difficult issue.

MR. WHITE: Yes. In the manner of reporting, the external communications, service bulletins and campaigns can be either sent to us in hard copy mailed directly or e-mailed. We have a list of contacts on that. The e-mail address for external communications tsb@nhtsa.dot.gov. That should be in your contacts and that's where those should go if you're going to submit them electronically. They do

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not get submitted over the SFTP with the user ID. It will rejected.

Similarly the foreign recalls are submitted the same way. They are mailed in or emailed. The e-mail account for that one is frecalls. it in Ι think have the regulation we as We need to clean that up. foreign_recalls. doesn't work. We've had problems with that so it's frecalls. That's in the handout as well.

The aggregate, quarterly reporting and the one-time historical report and the field report submissions you're going to submit through the SFTP if you choose. Those all require user IDs and passwords.

The user ID I know a number of you have already submitted for that. You're going to have to fill out what we call an "EWR account application Essentially it's an Excel spreadsheet. Ιt will walk you through and ask you the manufacturer address, the principal and secondary name and e-mails and addresses contacts, their if it's It will also ask a qualification scheme different. which we'll get to later.

Then it asks things like what's the product that you're representing, the population. If you are representing other divisions or brands other

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1 than what's listed as the manufacturer, we would want a list of those so we'd know who's accounting for 2 If these particular brands you've required them 3 over the reporting period from July 1998, we would 4 5 want to know about those so we'd know there's a gap 6 and to expect that. 7 There will be some other information. 8 Some of it is specific to different pieces of the 9 This form is going to be generic. industry. We'll 10 put it out on the web shortly. We'll mail it out to 11 anyone on request or e-mail, either way. But you have 12 to have that filled out and back to us before we'll 13 assign a valid user ID. Yes, sir. 14 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Primary and secondary 15 contacts as referred to would those executives 16 responsible for safety or warranty issues for the 17 company or would those be IT type people? 18 MR. WHITE: Preferably at least one of 19 them would be in that regard. 20 WEINSTEIN: CHAIRMAN You IT mean an 21 person. 22 MR. WHITE: Yes. We're not going to 23 assuming manufacturer's monitor that. We're 24 responsibility. You could use it as a group account

and have it sent to a variety of different people each

time. That's your choice on that.

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But the rut is and let's go back to the validation. When we start having issues or concerns or you have issues trying to get into our system and we're communicating on that, we're only going to communicate with the primary or secondary or at least in the presence of them if you're going to use a third party. In order to do that, we're going to validate that we're talking to the right person. So you have to designate that person that he's going to be the contact.

We're going to have a validation procedure which basically we're going to give you a series of questions. This is our current thinking anyway. They will be very straight forward, general topics but distinct. It's sort of like Yahoo account. You'll pick a number of those, two or three. Then those are what we're going to validate against each time.

We may ask you once. We may ask you two questions or three. You have to give the answers to those before we're ready to go. It really depends on what's going on and what the nature of the conflict is and how much information we have to give back. So we want to make sure this is secure and we're talking to the right people.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I think to answer the question. We assume that it's going to be a person who can deal with IT aspects. Because for most of those contacts at that point, it will be something was missing or your information didn't come through and let's try to work out why. That's really what we're talking about in terms of contacts. If we're looking for questions about the safety of a product, we know how to reach the people that we have to reach if we need to do that.

MR. WHITE: Like in the contact information, if you have general stuff down here, those are the contacts for that. Interpretations or legal issues go to Chief Counsel. That's their phone. We don't have the e-mail account for that but Taylor Vinson was listed on the regulations.

The e-mail, these are them for the general issues on ODI or you're submitting documents under that. It's ODI.EWR. External communications is TSB. Foreign recalls is frecalls. Then if you have issues with submissions over SFTP or concerns about that, submitting it to Artemis, it's the Artemis Helpdesk. They're the ones who handle that.

Once we get these forms back, we'll make our assignments to you. We should start getting these

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forms out and back in July. We will start issuing the user IDs and you'll get your EWR ID, your EWR user account number and name and a password. You'll use the EWR ID in all your file names and in all your contacts with us will be by that.

Your EWR user account number, that's how you're going to contact the SFTP and then a password. The one we're going to give you initially is strictly temporary. You'll go to our public website. There is a secure sockets layer ("SSL"). You'll go into that with the password and enter a new password. It will it for you and that will take of the correct transition. Now you can get into the SFTP. Or if you are going to do the death reporting on-line, you can use that password. It will now work for that.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Do you get a new password every quarter?

MR. WHITE: You get a new one every 90 days. The old password will be closed and you have to start again. When we issue these user IDs, we'll go through and we'll have that procedure out for you. We'll also give you what's known as our compendium. It's a walk through quite a lot of detail of where we are in the regulations, each one of them, and the interpretation letters, the validation that we're

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going to do. We want to make sure that the data that's coming in that it's easy and straight forward as much as possible and makes our job easier and your job easier. It has the contact sheets, all the codes and all the templates and walks through examples for each reporting industry segment. We'll be giving that out in August.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We'll mail that out to the people who identified that they represent some industry or some manufacturers. But also we'll also mail it out to folks who identify themselves in response to the templates that Jon mentioned before.

MR. WHITE: And if for any reason you forget your password during a quarter, contact ODI again and we start the process all over again with the temporary once we validate it and talk to the right person.

I left out the RCs. After the quarter data has been submitted in which we have your aggregate and your field reports are in, we start reviewing the data. Your submission is passed. The file name validation is passed. The machine validation of all the data that's been submitted, The numbers are in numeric there are no blanks. Alphas are in the alpha fields. fields. We've done

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It's passed all that. We'll start looking at the data specifically to see what it says. In that context, we may find concerns or issues concerned about how the particular fields were filled in and whether we're on the same page. Or we may have concerns over the numbers that are there whether they are too small or too large relative to others you may have submitted within the manufacturer.

For whatever reason, we'll be going back and they'll be called "Report Clarifications" ("RC") is our working title. These will generally be in writing and they'll be for clarifications in the process that you may have used or to extract from you request for more EWR data. We do not consider these to be investigations and they won't be regarded as such.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Ι was trying mention before they will go the primary contact point. To the extent that they're asking information so that it might look like we're concerned about a possible potential defect investigation. That contact point may well want to be sharing the request with the safety office, the people that monitor safety within of your companies. far each But as as we're

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1	concerned, it's not an investigative request. It is
2	simply trying to get some clarifications and some
3	understanding about something that looks anomalous in
4	the first instance.
5	MR. WHITE: We'll never be opening an
6	investigation for any EWR submissions. It'll always
7	require an RC in advance of that to get clarification
8	and make sure we're on the same page so we understand
9	what you've submitted and we're in agreement.
10	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: That's not true, Jon.
11	We might open without sending an RC.
12	MR. WHITE: Only if we had other
13	additional information separate from EWR.
14	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Right. I don't want
15	somebody get a phone call that says "How come you
16	opened? We haven't gotten our RC yet."
17	MR. WHITE: We're treating EWR as a
18	additional data source. We still have our existing
19	ones that have been in place for 30 years. We're not
20	throwing those out the window. We're still going with
21	them. They've worked for us in the past. It is
22	conceivable that we're going to do things directly
23	without the EWR input. Okay?
24	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Petitions for defect
25	investigations as well. All the existing processes

still exist.

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MR. WHITE: That's true. Having stumbled through that one. Any questions?

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: You forgot one other thing. The updating for fatality.

In the context of updating, MR. WHITE: hopefully you'll submit on the first day submissions. You may get а rejection because something was wrong with the file name and it gets The next submission comes through and now you've passed the file name. When we get the file the first time, the first notice from Artemis will be "Your file name has been accepted and you have passed validation there or it's not." It's as simple as that and if you've been accepted, it will tell you your next validation you'll be hearing from us in approximately two days about the data validation on it.

If it passes that, then the next thing you'll probably be hearing if anything would be an RC.

If it doesn't pass that, you have to resubmit.

You're given two weeks each time to get the data back into us. We have a ticker in there to keep track of it so we don't lose somebody.

You can resubmit three times

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unsuccessfully. On the fourth submission, it'll be blocked. There will be a notice sent to us. We have to make contact with you to find out what's going on and whether we're on the same page. something simple here or is it new issues that are a Then you're good to go for another three concern? iterations. Then the same process happens. just to make sure that things aren't getting out of That we're all on the same page and we're all wham. trying to work through this thing.

and it's past the 30 days or 60 days for the first three reports, the system will be essentially be locked down. The first report it will probably be open for a little while longer. But essentially it will be locked down and you'll not be able to submit anything new or resubmit anything without sending in a coverletter first to ODI to get clarification on that as to what is wrong and what needs to be updated. We'll probably agree with that and a message will be sent back up to Artemis to accept it and the version number needs to be increased and you're good to go again.

Before the closing period, you can resubmit again with a new version number for the data

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if you find that you've made an error in it or you were incomplete or something else. You can do that up to nine times within the 30 day period or 60 day without any interference from the machine.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: It's not within the 60 day period. It's before the lockdown.

MR. WHITE: Before the lockdown. That's right.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Probably within a couple weeks after the report due date, we will not have locked down using that terminology the system. If you see there was a mistake, you can resubmit. But you have to resubmit the whole worksheet. You can't just say line four of the Excel spreadsheet on this particular model number. Cell number seven has to have eight claims rather than six claims. You have to resubmit the entire form.

What Jon is saying after lockdown if you see problems you have to get our approval. We don't expect to have many changes. We want you to get it right the first time. There is one provision which I think applies to child seat manufacturers as well as others where on death and injury reporting if no component was identified in the original claim and then subsequently like a month later or for that

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1	matter six months later you then become aware that in
2	fact they were complaining about the handle. In other
3	words, you had written 99 originally because nothing
4	was alleged. Now you know it was the handle. We want
5	you to update that and again you have to contact ODI.
6	I don't know exactly who you contact but contact ODI
7	to get authority because otherwise you won't be able
8	to resubmit to the system. We want the whole death
9	and injury worksheet submitted together. Again don't
LO	just write in that add a number 52 on line four. Is
L1	that right?
L2	MR. WHITE: Yes, it sounds just like that.
L3	The single code of 99 needs to be mandatory that it's
L 4	updated.
L5	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: For vehicle
L6	manufacturers, it may be something that may be to bin
L7	later but that doesn't apply to child seat or
L8	equipment I don't believe.
L9	AUDIENCE MEMBER: For the supplemental
20	submission, could we e-mailed that to you or would you
21	require complete resubmission once we get the
22	supplemental information regarding deaths?
23	MR. WHITE: If it's within the reporting
24	period?
25	AUDIENCE MEMBER: After the reporting

1	period if you get supplemental information regarding
2	deaths.
3	MR. WHITE: You'd send in a coverletter to
4	us which can be by e-mail or hard copy explaining what
5	it is and why you need to do the update. In other
6	words, you found additional information about the
7	death or you found that you left out warranty or
8	something like that.
9	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Referencing this all on
10	the previous submission?
11	MR. WHITE: Yes.
12	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Which e-mail address
13	should we send it to?
14	MR. WHITE: It would be the
15	ODI.EWR@nhtsa.dot.gov.
16	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Now is the coverletter
17	all you have to do or does NHTSA then look at the
18	coverletter and say "Yes, resubmit the report"?
19	MR. WHITE: Yes, you send a coverletter to
20	us and we'll send back a response to you and the
21	system will be unlocked for Artemis.
22	AUDIENCE MEMBER: So then afer that you
23	require that we resubmit that in this order.
24	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Death and injury
25	worksheet, not all the warranty data. Just the death

_	and injury worksheet which hopefully won't have too
2	many things on it anyway. With any luck, it will only
3	have that one.
4	MR. WHITE: If for whatever reason you
5	find out that you don't need to go back two quarters
6	to correct an aggregate, you can do that but we would
7	be less receptive to that. There would have to be
8	some explanation for that. But certainly those things
9	are going to happen.
LO	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Do we change the file
L1	name then to the next subsequent version to the
L2	update?
L3	MR. WHITE: Yes, same quarter because
L 4	you're going to update that so the quarter number and
L5	year would be the same as the one you're changing.
L6	AUDIENCE MEMBER: And that's true ?-
L7	MR. WHITE: Yes, you're going to change
L8	version number each time you submit it and accept it
L9	otherwise once you're accepted it, that's the first
20	version and then everything else gets a new one.
21	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Those characters are
22	11-13, I think. Am I right?
23	MR. WHITE: Yes, that's right.
24	AUDIENCE MEMBER: So now that we have two
25	or three separate files for submission for one Excel

1	template would the sequence numbers for these three
2	files be out of order?
3	MR. WHITE: No, there are version numbers
4	for each one of them.
5	AUDIENCE MEMBER: So they are all
6	independent version numbers.
7	MR. WHITE: Yes.
8	MR. SELANDER: Steve Selander from Warner
9	Norcross & Judd. I'm now seeing from this session
10	that you're saying that we're going to have multiple
11	reports that are due quarterly as opposed to one
12	report with all the different categories.
13	MR. WHITE: You're referring to the tire
14	meeting where they don't have to report the field
15	reports.
16	MR. SELANDER: Well, I mean in general we
17	do have to now have multiple reports so you have a
18	report on deaths and another report on aggregate data
19	or do you have separate aggregate data and again it's
20	somewhat different for which manufacturer?
21	MR. WHITE: No, there are two workbooks,
22	the death/injury and the production/aggregate. Those
23	are two different workbooks. They used to be one in
24	Version 1.01. On the templates, they were all put
25	together. We realized we're making mandatory updates

1 on death and injury. When you update this one, you have to redo the entire submission. The chances of 2 3 messing up the rest of the aggregate is minimized. 4 Yes, sir. 5 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Is that clear, Steve? There's only two workbooks 6 MR. SELANDER: 7 then. 8 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Two workbooks on the 9 60th day and then the field reports are on the 90th day 10 or the third workbook. 11 MR. SELANDER: Right. 12 MR. SHERMAN: Bill Sherman, Porsche North 13 I'm a little confused and concerned by this decision to do this and I'll tell you why. 14 In 15 quarter 1 of this year, a consumer's report says that 16 our product causes a child to be injured. It doesn't 17 discuss why so we say 99. Consequently in their 18 discussion with their attorney or physician at quarter 19 3, they come back and say that they determined that it 2.0 was in fact something on the child seat that caused 21 the injury. 22 Why is necessary to go back and restate 23 quarter 1 because that gives the impression that we were aware in quarter 1 of what caused the injury? 24

Where in reality, we weren't notified of that until

Quarter 3. You make it more difficult for us as a processing point. Isn't it better to say that in quarter 3 we'll just submit a new additional tally for that same event and say now it's an injury of Component 25 and therefore we have done due diligence on reporting for the appropriate quarter. We won't be messing around with any data and just restating and resubmitting. Does that make sense?

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: The question has to do with whether or not there should be a resubmission when the component at issues has become identified in a subsequent quarter. I suppose it could have been that way but most of the people who commenting in some informal comments said "Oh, no. it will look like there's two incidents. You'll have double counting." We could have done it other ways.

MR. SHERMAN: From an IT perspective and process perspective, a valid reason somebody could consider why we were doing is it wouldn't be the double counting because it would be for the same data in a couple of the fields. So you have that ability to look at the same incident for the two vehicles and determine this isn't two incidents. It's the exact same data.

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I understand that we could have done it in different ways but we chose to do it this way. We won't be confused and there won't be any stigma or it won't look like two separate incidents because it will say Version 2 on that. Anyone looking will know that it's a replacement for Version 1. Version isn't the right word.

As I said, we gave it some thought and we had comments on this as part of our process. I think it came up in several petitions for reconsideration. I know it came up at some of the earlier meetings we had with various members of the industry, not just the child restraining industry. We just felt that this was the best way to do it.

simpler way to do it from IT is just write us letter that says perspective а "Change it" but we decided we did not want to do it We want to have it come in from that way. manufacturer, that way the manufacturer vouches for We want to minimize the number of times that NHTSA folks were going in to the database and changing things by hand. The more times you do that, the more opportunity there is to make a mistake.

MR. WHITE: Also this is early warning. We don't expect the manufacturer to do a lot of study

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on things that the consumer alleges some particular component there. The consumer might not even be close. That's what get reported to us and the issue is closed. It may not be right. It may not be anywhere in it.

Again we're not going to move on that particular death or injury until we go back to the manufacturer and get clarity on it. We have a process in place for every single fatality. Once we get notified of a fatality, we're going to get back to each of you to go through exactly what happened and to get to end-of-the-line information on it. That's one of our directives. We are very concerned about fatalities. Yes, sir.

MR. PAWLICA: Greg Pawlica of Ford Motor Company. Because of the changes in Notice 5, when will the new templates be available?

MR. WHITE: The new templates will be available by the end of the month. Ideally it will be next week but I see we have some changes to make so by the end of the month. You should look to see for either a Version 1.2 or higher. Yes, ma'am.

MS. GRANT: Marianne Grant from Syncata.

I just want to clarify some things you said. First of all on the file name, you said you have .xml and .xls.

1 Now you have .gif. MR. WHITE: 2 Yes. The second thing you said is 3 MS. GRANT: .jpeg is acceptable but it's not listed here on the 4 5 paper but that is acceptable as well as Word, .tif and the rest of them. 6 7 Yes, the problem with the MR. WHITE: .jpeg is that we don't like .jpeg but we realized all 8 9 of the industry does like .jpeg. That's the way it's 10 going to be so we'll accept .jpeg. 11 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: That's subtle. Ву 12 not putting it on the list, it doesn't show up so you 13 hoped nobody would notice. 14 MS. GRANT: Next thing on the field 15 report, the final naming convention, that 16 sheet, the first character for the application is T 17 for transcript. When is a copy of the third report 18 not a transcript? 19 WHITE: Excellent question. It's MR. 2.0 conceivable because we've limited to only those five 21 formats that a manufacturer's field report that's 22 within the context of what we've called a field report 23 that he has something else. It could be electronic machine data, something else, and can't submit it. 24 25 doesn't fit that format. So than

not

rather

1 submitting at all, we have a transcript. Again it will be available on the web and it will be in the 2 3 compendium. Basically it requires a transcript from 4 5 the manufacturer what that field report actually dealt It goes through much the same information, the 6 with. 7 make, model, model years that are affected. 8 the nature of the field report? Were the results 9 found? Who did it? It's quite a template. It's 10 fairly detailed. 11 MS. GRANT: And the last thing is 12 attachments. In the past, you said you didn't want 13 them with field reports but now it looks like you do. MR. 14 WHITE: It's conceivable that 15 manufacturer will be sending in photographs 16 something else that has to be in there and it's just a 17 code to designate that there are attachments with the 18 field report. 19 So you actually want them now? MS. GRANT: 20 Yes, if it's submittable. MR. WHITE: 21 MR. SHERMAN: It's assumed now that we are 22 including attachments in the quarterly report, instead 23 of just representing them by an attachment name. Is 24 that what you're saying? You actually physically want 25 the attachments included in, not just the names

1	attached in the field reports. That's changed from
2	last meeting that I attended.
3	MR. DiMARSICO: Sir, could you speak up a
4	little bit?
5	MR. SHERMAN: I'll restate the entire
6	point. It was my understanding from the past meetings
7	that when there was an attachment file that the file
8	in the field report would be referenced by the
9	attachment file's name like photo.gif. Therefore what
LO	I'm hearing now is that you're saying that you want
L1	the physical file included. I'm concerned again
L2	because we've already been programming all this.
L3	We're already doing alpha testing in our database.
L 4	Now I have to go back to my people tomorrow and say we
L5	have programming changes required. Am I understanding
L6	the situation that you presented here?
L7	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Jon, what is it? We
L8	want the attachments but it should be indicated that
9	it is an attachment. Is that right?
20	MR. WHITE: Yes, that's the coding.
21	MS. GRANT: That is different than you
22	earlier provided us.
23	MR. SHERMAN: This is what we call scope
24	change and where is the notification?
25	MR. PAWLICA: This is six months of

programming, of changing and getting data from our sources. It's not just an overnight change. Actually we were under the impression that all we had to do was indicate on the field report that an attachment existed by a yes or a no. We were even aware of the field name.

last MR. SHERMAN: In the meeting attended here in this building about four months ago, Walter, it was clear that the file name only and then if it was requested during an inquisition we would then provide you on a file by file basis the physical attachment files. These are all different file formats. These aren't easily reported and put in our Anyone in IT should know that with all due database. respects.

MR. WHITE: I don't disagree. I think the short answer on this is the provision is there for those who are going to provide us with it anyway with the field reports. They are going to provide their attached film on it whether we've made provisions for it or not. It's there. As far as whether it should be there with everyone of them, our intent was to go that way and to put another transcript that is to identify the attachments that may be undeliverable. Again that machine language that comes in is not

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deliverable.

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We may need to look at this again but in any event I think as a minimum if we had said all we want is a yes, no as far as attachments, I have to believe we're going to want at least a feel for the number of attachments. Hopefully that wouldn't mess you guys up too much but we'll have to talk about this and then see what we said in the past. I didn't realize personally that this was a change. Maybe we hadn't focused on it and you guys have to focus on it. We'll have to look at it.

MR. SHERMAN: It's not a small change. I'm not even sure how we're easily going to do that because we'll have to store it in our warehouse and then extract them. Then you guys are going to have to decide what format they'll be in. Will it be in the original format or something else? I'm not sure. You'll have to think that through because that may be something that we have to deploy at a later date in fairness to us.

MR. PAWLICA: We have 54 sources who are considering coming in that we're reporting from. So you're asking us to go back to 54 different sources to collect data differently now.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Let's put it this

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1	way. We will look at that issue as to whether we need
2	the attachments at this point or whether we just want
3	indication of whether there are attachments or my
4	middle ground which is an indication of how many
5	attachments there are as of the time of reporting. As
6	I understand depending on how a company does its job,
7	they may actually add more attachments to the original
8	report rather than submitting other reports. Actually
9	I had an inquiry about that from Ford the other day.
10	MR. WHITE: We still want to make a
11	provision that if a manufacturer wants to provide the
12	attachments, that it's available.
13	MR. SHERMAN: Can I say one more thing
14	about that?
15	MR. WHITE: Yes.
16	MR. SHERMAN: I don't want to be
17	argumentative. I'm just doing my job here. Please
18	also consider what implication if any does that have
19	to historical data because on field reports ?-
20	MR. WHITE: The attachments don't affect
21	the field reports.
22	MR. SHERMAN: Why doesn't it?
23	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: You don't submit the
24	copies of the historical field reports.
25	MR. SHERMAN: The reports still exist

though. If you pull data a year from now and say "By the way I see you have an attachment there." It seems to me that you want to see physical files and even historical data. Once you make the decision that it's on-going, you're probably going to want to consider the implication on historical data. Fair enough?

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Probably.

MR. WHITE: Certainly. If we're doing RC and we're going back for clarification on a particular field report because it said attachments were unsubmittable or whatever, we may want to see what the content of that is.

MR. SHERMAN: We are doing due diligence to the letter. So if I'm being challenging, forgive me but that's my job.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: The other point I just wanted to finish what I was saying before. For those companies that choose by their own ways of just saying "Well the first time we sent somebody out to look at a particular vehicle" that's the field report. Then they send somebody out the next month or two weeks later and then submit another report. If a company chooses to make those attachments to the first field report just because that's the way that they could do it, that's not sufficient. If the next

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1	document that comes in two weeks or two months later
2	meets our definition of field report, then that is a
3	separate field report and has to come in. You can't
4	simply call it an attachment if it meets the
5	definition of field report.
6	If we are talking about the picture that
7	was taken during the first trip, that's something
8	different. I can understand that being an attachment.
9	But if it's a second report or separate report, it's
10	a separate field report and a company can hide behind
11	their preexisting nomenclature both for counts and for
12	submissions.
13	MR. WHITE: We'll need an interpretation
14	on attachments.
15	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We'll have to talk
16	about that.
17	MS. GRANT: Back on the T thing, so if I'm
18	sending a transcript for some code, isn't it going to
19	apply to a single model, a single platform? Shouldn't
20	there be two fields there, one would say a model
21	platform component and one would say it's a transcript
22	and then the rest of that?
23	MR. WHITE: Well, it's an either or. It
24	either applies to a single model or it applies to a
25	platform or it's going to apply to more than one

	model.
2	MS. GRANT: Right and it's a transcript.
3	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: T just means "other".
4	Or am I wrong, Jon? I don't know why it says
5	"Transcript." I don't know what that means.
6	MR. WHITE: It stands for "one that is not
7	deliverable."
8	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: It has nothing to do
9	with deliverable. It has to do with whether it
10	applies to a vehicle, a platform or multiple models or
11	platforms. Whether it's deliverable or not, you're
12	supposed to have to put that in. We may need to talk
13	about this one too. As we said, this is our first
14	version externally. Internally we have a lot of
15	versions. This is our first public airing of this and
16	it may need to be changed before it's finalized. I
17	guess I don't spend a lot of programming time on this
18	format until we finalize it. Let's just talk about
19	that.
20	MR. WHITE: It doesn't matter.
21	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We'll talk about that
22	later.
23	MR. WHITE: Yes.
24	AUDIENCE MEMBER: I don't think this is
25	interpretative but for a child restraint manufacturer

typically for our field reports we inspect the entire product. The subject component codes, how do we code it? Is it basically the code that the complaint originally came in on? If we find a defect in a different component, do we do that? It's much different than a vehicle because the entire system is looked at in total for a field report.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: You need to at least mention within the component that was identified by the consumer.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: The reason why it came in.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: The reason why it came in and anything else that you're inspector, engineer or whatever sees and refers to as being problematic or broken or whatever word you want to use. If they say, we also looked at the handle and it was fine, that doesn't have to be there because the definition of field report implies that there's something wrong.

Having said that, I think we come to this Notice 5. If the inspector goes out let's say on a handle complaint and says "The handle is fine" but there is a problem with the base, you still have to put in handle because that's why you were there in the

1	first place and it was being analyzed. But if just
2	coincidentally they're also were looking at the side,
3	you don't have to put seat shell down as a component
4	that's covered by that field report. Is that
5	consistent with what we've said before?
6	MR. WHITE: Yes.
7	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you. My
8	conscience.
9	MR. WHITE: Any other questions?
10	MR. IRISH: Jeff Irish, TRW Motors.
11	Basically I'd like to look at what's actually being
12	expected for the "other" engineering or "other"
13	equipment for the manufacturing report. It appears
14	that as far as quarterly reporting the only thing we
15	have to report to is to the fatality claim.
16	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: That's right. Claims
17	and notices.
18	MR. IRISH: In relationship to that as far
19	as us submitting to get an identification number, I
20	believe it's stated in one of the sections in 579 that
21	it is just expected to be done 30 days before the
22	report is submitted. Is that what we should do?
23	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, that's for
24	everybody.
25	MR. IRISH: Are you expecting us to do

1 that in July along with everybody else or can we wait until we actually have a quarterly report? 2 3 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: That's right. 4 MR. WHITE: Ιf you're an equipment 5 manufacturer, a low volume vehicle, and you have only to report death, don't file for a user ID unless you 6 7 have a death incident to report. What will happen when it comes in to us is as one of the criteria we'll 8 9 ask you what the product is and if it's equipment, 10 we'll go back to find out if you've actually had a 11 death because we don't want to be deluged with the 12 blanks. 13 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: The thirty days still 14 applies because the death would have occurred during 15 the quarter. The report isn't due until 30 or 60 days 16 later. You should know at that point and make the 17 request for a name and password at that point. 18 IRISH: At the point that we do the 19 request, we will be given a hint. 20 MR. WHITE: Yes, for most. Erica. 21 MS. This might JONES: be an 22 interpretative question. We've noticed in getting 23 ready to make the first report that the consumer calls to take advantage of the recall particularly in child 24 25 restraints where there's an 800 number to call to get

them to participate in the recall. It appears to be covered by your definition of "consumer complaint" because it's literally a communication about the defect. There's no carve out for recalls the way there is in warranty claims. How do you want manufacturers to deal with that?

MR. WHITE: The short answer is they just provide the information. We're going to be screening through when we try to unwind this information what our recalls are that we know about through internal investigations and the like. That will be taken into consideration when we're looking at the data.

There are some manufacturers that have separate reporting systems and warranty to track the recall repairs and such. That's not what your question was. It's consumer issues. That would be reported. We'll have to take that into consideration when evaluating the data.

MS. JONES: Well, just to clarify that, a separate dedicated 800 number would still be a unit within the company receiving consumer complaints. So if it's a communication inbound and it's about the recall, that gets counted whether it comes in to the master 800 or dedicated number.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: No, it wouldn't.

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	It's not a complaint. If someone is calling to say "I
2	understand you're conducting a recall and I would like
3	to get a new seat".
4	MS. JONES: It's a communication about a
5	defect.
6	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: But it's not a
7	complaint.
8	MS. JONES: That's not what the definition
9	says.
10	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Put it in writing and
11	we'll look at it.
12	MR. WHITE: One thing on the equipment,
13	death and injury, you're not to use codes with that.
14	It's right out of the text exactly what the equipment
15	was that was the problem.
16	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Describe what the
17	allegation is in. How many characters will they have?
18	MR. WHITE: I think we gave them a
19	gazillion, didn't we? Sixty I think was our minimum.
20	Forty, so basically title. Yes, sir.
21	AUDIENCE MEMBER: For the other equipment
22	manufacturers, the reporting obligations on early
23	warning require you to report that quarter and for the
24	full prior calendar year. If we do not have a death
25	to report in this full reporting here, do we also have

Τ	to look back four calendar years and fill a report for
2	that?
3	MR. WHITE: No, for equipment, you're only
4	reporting for whatever came in on the quarter. On
5	production, it's five years old, the four preceding
6	years plus the current year. It's a death incident
7	that affects that production but it has to be during
8	the quarter.
9	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The four-year aspect is
10	related to the model of production, right? So if you
11	get a death or injury for a model that was produced in
12	2000, you would report that. But if it's for a model
13	that was produced in 1995, you would not report that.
14	Is that correct?
15	MR. WHITE: That's right.
16	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: For a child
17	restraint, that's right.
18	MR. WHITE: Or equipment.
19	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: For a vehicle 1995,
20	you would still have to report it because we go back
21	the current year plus nine.
22	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's a `99 model.
23	MR. WHITE: Again that's part of the
24	validation we would reject if you're trying a report
25	on an older product than what we're asking for.

1 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Because one your production submission, it wouldn't be there. 2 So there would be a disconnect. 3 The historical reporting 4 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 5 now that everything has slid a quarter it looks on the packet that it seems to be inconsistent. Should the 6 7 historical reporting end the end of the second quarter 8 this year or the end of the first quarter? 9 MR. WHITE: Second quarter. 10 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, everything's 11 been moved over from July. Start with July 2000, 12 third quarter 2000 through the second quarter 2003. 13 WHITE: So the current quarter is 14 relegated to historic. Any other questions? 15 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you for coming. 16 MR. SELANDER: Steve Selander again. Warner Norcross & Judd. The Rule itself talks about 17 18 getting the manufacturer ID and that's now what you're 19 calling the user ID. Are we going to change the Rule? 2.0 Are we going to change using the manufacturer ID now 21 as an identifier of a particular report? Or are we 22 going to keep it with two manufacturer IDs? 23 Yes, I suppose we ought to be MR. WHITE: 24 on the same page with that. They've been different 25 entities and we've referred to them as different

titles. They are all the same. We have to go with the Reg. We'll use that but there is a difference between the manufacturer ID and the EWR user account.

MR. KOESSLER: A fairly generic question.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Can you identify yourself?

I'm Jim Koessler with MR. KOESSLER: Robert Bosch Corporation. When you are a U.S. company a European parent, where Bosch will that has be claimed, Bosch U.S. will be claimant doing reporting and you have a European parent, is there a single filing that should be made to say that Bosch terminated the points, Bosch, U.S. is its agent for filing or should that only be done when there's an actual filing due? Should Bosch put a single notice on file that Bosch was the company for an filing purposes or should that just be mentioned within the people who are reporting this file?

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: For an equipment company as we said before unless you have something, don't tell us anything. When you request your user ID or manufacturer ID - that prior question confused me - identify who you are reporting for. That applies to a lot of other things. We talked about it before about subsidiaries and parents. We want everyone not just

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domestic/foreign. We want that to stay consistent
In other words, we don't want one reporting period to
have one name and the another reporting period to have
another name unless there's been a change in the
corporate structure. Keep it consistent in terms of
who is doing reporting rather than one time having it
done by three entities and one time having it done by
one entity.
MR. WHITE: There's only going to be one
user account to a manufacturer. Once you've made that

user account to a manufacturer. Once you've made that report, identify on there for equipment particularly who the companies you might be representing underneath that.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Somebody big like TWR probably has a lot of people making a lot of different things for them with different names. It's in a sense up to them whether it all comes in under TWR or not. You said for example in vehicles Ford can or does not have to report for Volvo and Jaguar but we don't necessarily expect it to. Is that right, Jon?

MR. WHITE: It's not going to be the one user name per company. It's only going to be one account and one password for manufacturer ID. Yes, sir.

MR. ST. YOUNG: Shane St. Young, Stanley

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1	Electric Equipment which he just referred to. For a
2	parent company that is in Japan that exports to the
3	U.S., if we need to go through these steps because of
4	recall or campaign or something, we get an ID for our
5	parent company if we would be reporting for them. Or
6	can we have multiple companies? There is our company
7	which is Stanley Electric U.S. and then there's also
8	Stanley Electric Limited Japan.
9	MR. WHITE: Two things on it. One is if
10	you're just reporting service, communications or
11	recalls, you don't need a user ID. The only time you
12	need a user ID is if you're doing a death.
13	MR. ST. YOUNG: Death or injury.
14	MR. WHITE: With respect to that, not
15	limiting the accounts to manufacturing if you wish to
16	do that, you can at this point.
17	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We normally expect
18	the importers would be statutory manufactured under
19	our statute to be doing the submissions of all foreign
20	activities.
21	MR. WHITE: So designate an agent or
22	representative, right?
23	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Not necessarily.
24	Designated agent means something else. But the
25	importer is the manufacturer of the product as far as

we're concerned and they at least have the responsibility. We expect them to be in appropriate contact with the foreign parent and/or subsidiaries and/or sister or brother corporations to make sure that the information about foreign recalls and other foreign information is submitted to us in a timely fashion.

If we find that it isn't happening, we've said this in the foreign recall notice that we can

said this in the foreign recall notice that we can take action at least against the importer to make sure things happen the way they are supposed to We're not trying to trap people. want all the multi-national corporations to organize themselves in make sure their а way to responsibilities are known and funnel the information to us in a timely fashion. Thank you all for coming and we'll see some of you tomorrow at the vehicle meetings.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter was concluded at 2:22 p.m.)

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

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OFFICE OF DEFECTS INVESTIGATION

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EARLY WARNING REPORTING PUBLIC MEETING

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THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 2003

The meeting was held at 9:30 a.m. (Session I)/
1:00 p.m.(Session II) in the Oklahoma City Memorial
Room of the Department of Transportation's Nassif
Building, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, D.C.,
Ken Weinstein, Associate Administrator for
Enforcement, presiding.

PRESENT:

KEN WEINSTEIN	Associate	Administrator	for
	Enforcement		
ANDREW DIMARSICO	Office of Ch	nief Counsel	
ROBERT SQUIRE	Defects Asse	essment Division	
TAYLOR VINSON	Office of Ch	nief Counsel	
JONATHAN WHITE	Defects Asse	essment Division	

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I-N-D-E-X		
Session I	<u>Page</u>	
Opening Remarks - Chairman Weinstein	3	
EWR Presentation - Jon White	5	
Questions and Answers	31	
Session II	<u>Page</u>	
Opening Remarks - Chairman Weinstein	59	
EWR Presentation - Jon White	61	
Questions and Answers	92	

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9:46 a.m.

3 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: On the record. 4 get started, folks. Good morning. My name is Ken 5 Weinstein. I'm the Associate Administrator Enforcement with NHTSA. With me up front today are 6 7 Jon White who will be giving a presentation.

8 the head of the Defects Assessment Division within the

9 Office of Defects Investigation. That group is going

10 to be for the most part initially handling

11 reviewing of the early warning data that will be

12 coming in. Also up here are Taylor Vinson and Andrew

DiMarsico of our Counsel's Office and Bob Squire who 13

works with Jon. 14

> As you all know the TREAD Act authorized and directed NHTSA to issue the Early Warning Regulations with the goal of getting information that will enable us to promptly identify possible defects for us to commence investigations in a prompt fashion. We met the very difficult timeframes specified in that statute and got our final Rule out last July. subsequently have issued two notices in response to petitions for reconsideration of various provisions of that Rule, one in April which we've euphemistically called "Notice 4" because that's the way the Federal

Register calls it. That was in April.

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Just last week we put out Notice 5 which dealt with other issues. We then also in part primarily because of delays in getting those Notices out and answering the number of questions from the industry have postponed the initial reporting period. There are some tweaks to it so we basically pushed everything back three months and some things a little more than three months. There are a couple of remaining issues on reconsideration that we will hopefully deal with in the near future.

addition, issued In we many interpretations in response to requests from interested persons that can be found in one place. We've put them all together at one place under Early Interpretations the NHTSA website under on Reporting Interpretations. be Warning They reviewed there. As new ones are issued, they will be put in that location on the website.

Now this meeting today is primarily intended to deal with how-to issues, process issues, how report will be made. To the extent that we get into any interpretative issues, I just want to caution everyone as I did in the meeting that was held several months ago and the meetings yesterday that what we say

here we're trying our best to give our views. However, anything said here doesn't really bind the Agency as consistent with our long-standing practice. If you want an interpretation, you should write in to the Chief Counsel's Office. We'll turn that around as quickly as possible and it will be issued by the Chief Counsel.

With that I'll turn it over to Jon who will make a presentation and then following that we'll have questions. We have a microphone out there. If you have questions, please identify yourself, the company or entity you're with and come up to the microphone or maybe somebody will pass it around. Anyway, you have to talk into the microphone. Jon.

MR. WHITE: Good morning. I'll go over the agenda briefly. We'll be talking about 579 and the changes that have been made to it. We'll be including external communications, the foreign recall reporting and the substantially similar vehicle listing. Then we'll get through EWR reporting which goes through the production, the warranty, property damage, consumer complaints and field report counts. That's part of a separate workbook.

Then we'll go through the death and injury workbook which is also a separate one. It has to be

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submitted after production. Then we'll go through the manner of reporting, manufacturer ID management, schedule of reports and post data review and then compendium.

This is an overview of the responsibilities for each reporting segment. You have that in the handouts.

External communications, it's part of 579

Subpart A. Within that, you have the old 573.8

standard one that's been there for about 30 years. It

has addressed service communications that pertained to

a defect. In addition to that, we've added to that

campaigns, procedure related campaigns, consumer

satisfaction and that one becomes due on July 1st.

That date's been changed from the earlier one of April

1st.

Foreign recalls, if you are an importer in this country and you are conducting a safety campaign in a foreign market and you have a substantially similar vehicle, you're obligated to report that to us within five days of the manufacturer's determination or the government's order. The information contained to the report is largely what's in the 573, identification of the manufacturer, identification of the vehicle, identification of the defect. You also

have to tell us what the substantially similar vehicle is and what the markets are that are affected. That's due like I said every five days.

Under Early Warning, you have production that's going to be on the nine previous model years. Then you have property damage, consumer complaints, warranty and field reports. That's one aggregate. That's one sheet. That comes in. We want that coming in first. Everything that you put in production which we'll get to later in the templates we're validating against that.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Jon, sorry.

Production comes in first, right?

MR. WHITE: Yes, well it comes as one spreadsheet. All those are together in one template, that series. The other one is the death and injury report which reports fatality claims and notices and injuries and claims, foreign and U.S.

Starting off with the templates that you'll see, we should be updating those probably next week. You should see that it's a 1.2 or higher. Some of them may be a 1.3 but if you're not using 1.2, you have the wrong version. It has to be 1.2 or higher. This information has to be filled out each time. It's pretty much the standard information. You are putting

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in a report quarter report year. Same for heavy trucks.

This is the light vehicle aggregate. This is the master production template. It is the one that we're going to be comparing everything to. When you put something in this production and you're telling us that it's a 1999 Bullrider, that's fine. We'll accept that. We expect it filled out with the types and platforms where applicable.

But then when you're submitting the other templates such as warranty, property damage, field reports, consumer complaint counts and death and injury, they have to be the same. It has to be that 1999 Bullrider. It can't be a 1999 Bullrider Smoothrider. That's not going to work. It will reject the report.

Why don't we go back? It's all right. You have it on this one. With the light vehicles, in addition to the make, model, model year, you have type. We have only four types in there. They are in the template. We've handed them out in the handouts. It's basically incomplete chassis, light truck, passenger car and multipurpose passenger vehicle. Platform, that's you're defining it. We've pretty much left that wide open.

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This is sample of the aggregate It's pretty much the same for all of them. worksheet. There are for light vehicles something like 18 It's up to 24 for all the other component codes. manufacturers such as the heavy vehicle and bus manufacturers. Each one gets filled out.

The point on this is if you're in the process of filling this out by make, model, model year and you find that you have nothing to report for consumer complaints for steering, you don't leave that blank. It has to have a zero in there. Every cell has to be filled in.

Now if you have nothing to report for the same make, model, model year in that particular consumer complaints for instance and none of those compliments are applicable, you can either put zero all the ways across or you can delete the line. It's only in this warranty, consumer complaints fields. It still has to be there in production. We want to know all the production that applicable.

Death and injury templates, because it's a separate one, you have another manufacturer identification. Again make sure it's 1.2 or higher in the template revision number.

We've had some questions and some concerns

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over the ID. One of the things that will change from this template will be that it will now be called "Sequence ID" or "Seq ID." That's because this idea is basically a sequential number for each incident that you're reporting whether it's a death or injury incident. It is essentially a row ID. For each quarter, it's starting at one and going on as many death and injury incidents that you have to report. You start back over again. It's unique to us because you're reporting it by your manufacturer.

But we've given you the second field which is the manufacturer unique ID. That's whatever you want it to be. I think we have 40 characters a line. You code it as you want. That's one of the few fields that can be null.

Make, model, model year. That's minimal specificity. It has to be there. If you don't have one of those terms, don't report it. We don't want to know about it. You can tell us about it when you have that information.

Now if you're reporting on a foreign death and it comes in, we don't want to know about the foreign vehicle. We want to know what the U.S. substantially equivalent is and report that there. Otherwise it's going to fail validation again because

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1	we're checking against production. It doesn't meet.
2	It will get dropped out. Will it be able to identify
3	it as a foreign because you can either have it in the
4	VIN? You can use the effective vehicle's VIN or of
5	course in the state or foreign country.
6	The number of death incidents and the
7	number of injuries. It's self-explanatory. Incident
8	date is calendar date.
9	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We want six digits
10	there, right, Jon?
11	MR. WHITE: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: So if it's March,
13	it's 03. You don't want just three or you don't want
14	write out March, right?
15	MR. WHITE: Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: And then two digits
17	for the year.
18	MR. WHITE: Yes, we'll have instructions
19	as part of the compendium. We'll have detailed
20	instructions going through each one of these fields,
21	what we want there, what our validation is.
22	State or country. It's important to use
23	if it's a U.S. state or territory the Postal Service
24	Codes for two characters abbreviation. Don't write it
25	out or it will be rejected. But if it's a foreign

country, it has to be written out in text. Don't abbreviate it. It won't be accepted. It has to be three characters or more.

Then the SysComponents. These are the standard ones, 1 through 22 plus 23 and 24 for the fuel fire and rollover and then 98 and 99. The important one here is that we're validating from left to right so SysCompA has to be filled in. We don't care which one you put in there first as long as it's not 98 or 99. If you have another component system, put that one in there first. We don't care which one it is. We're not validating for priority of that.

If it winds up with being a 99, you have to update the spreadsheet. The VIN and a single code of 99 have to be updated because they are mandatory.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Can I try something?

Just for those who aren't familiar with 98 and 99, 98

means that there's a component that was allegedly responsible for the crash or responsible for the fatality or injury that does not fit within one of the 24 categories that we specified.

A 99 means that the complaint or notice did not specify any category whatsoever. If 99 is there, it has to be by itself obviously and that should be in the first column where it says A. But

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theoretically they could specify steering system and also something else that isn't one of the specified components and then you would have steering or suspension or whatever it was and then a 98.

So there can be others but I think Jon said you can put them in any order you want. We prefer them to be lower numbers moving up and 98 should be the last thing. If you have something else plus 98, 98 should be to the right.

MR. WHITE: Okay. As I said, the two fields in here, VIN and sole SysComp of 99, those are the update ones. That's one of the reasons why this spreadsheet has been broken out as a separate report. Whenever you want to change these things after you have a successful submission, we'll go through that later. You have to resubmit the entire workbook. So if there's a change to the production or the aggregate accounts for a quarter, you have to submit the whole thing even though it's just one little cell in there.

It's the same for death and injuries. We accept because of the mandatory replacement on VIN in 99, there will be a number of death and injury ones. Each new one will be a new submission number. We'll go through that. That'll come up later.

Historical one-time report. It's going to

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include 12 quarters. We want the production totals, the number of warranties that we received in each calendar reporting quarter. We start from July 1, and went through June 2003. It has to submitted electronically and you use the standard templates. You just don't fill in the other templates, just production, warranty and field reports. Again it's accounts only. We're not looking for the documents underlying it.

This is a graphical representation of what these reporting periods are going to be and what's covered in each quarter in terms of production and the product that's susceptible. What you're going to report on is only what comes in each quarter. It's the vertical line but it's for whatever the row product is. It's probably as clear as mud.

pushed back. We're not going to request those until the first quarter of 2004. The first report is due 30 days after the submission of the aggregate which puts it at July 1st. We have a schedule coming up here and it's in the handouts as well. Again because these are the submissions as opposed to the aggregate counts, it doesn't include the dealer reports.

When you're submitting a field report

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whether it's electronic or in hard copy, you have a choice but there'll be a file naming convention. It has to be a product that you've reported in your production template. It's going to be validated against that. It has to be issued during the reporting quarter and it's affecting one or more of the applicable components for fire or rollover. If it doesn't meet this criteria, it doesn't get submitted.

By definition, it has to be an assessment of alleged failure, malfunction, of durability, other performance problems а manufacturer's product by employee an or representative of the manufacturer. These are after it's left the manufacturer's control.

Questions come up about attachments to the field reports. We talked about this at the September 24th meeting. We talked about it yesterday. The attachments. When you have a field report and it has attachments on there, we want you to note that the attachment is present. You don't have to submit those attachments unless you choose to. We have that provided in the filing naming convention which you've seen in the handout and we'll get to later on. But that's voluntary as far as submitting it but you have to denote it on the field report.

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I would like to make one other clarification to that. I understand some manufacturers have a field report and every other subsequent document that relates to that field report gets attached to that field report. In those kinds of situations if a subsequent document or communication would by its own terms be a separate field report, it must be submitted to us even though the company might call it an attachment. In those cases, we must get it but we are to get it separately not because it's an attachment but because it qualifies as a field report.

MR. WHITE: The same would go if you have a field report in one quarter and you're running a

MR. WHITE: The same would go if you have a field report in one quarter and you're running a follow-up on the same incident or the same issue, you still have to resubmit that new field report and any subsequent field reports.

When you are submitting, each one has to have a distinct file name. It's used to identify each field report. Again it's for electronic or hard copy submissions. In that context, we need for you to identify the product as well as the component codes. We'll get down to the report file naming convention. It's pretty awesome.

Field report formats. We're accepting .pdf, .tif, .txt, .doc and .rtf. These are the ones

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that we prefer but we're accepting .jpeg as well. I understand that most of you have used .jpeg. In certain instances, we'll find that field reports are not in these formats and can't be submitted as such. Those will have a template for transcripts, field report content transcript. It will be available on the web. We'll have it in the compendium.

It'll walk through what the product is, what the issue was, the substance of it, results and findings and some other factors in there to be submitted instead of the actual field report. The same thing is in the context of the field report. The majority of it is submittable but it's not in there. It is not an attachment. Then it would be denoted with a transcript but that may not occur.

Manner of reporting. The only thing that comes through the SFTP or that you need a user ID account is the quarterly reporting of aggregates or the field report submissions. Everything else comes to ODI. So if you have any external communications and foreign recalls, you send them by mail or e-mail to the Agency. Any explanatory or mandatory cover sheets or ones that you want to send in to explain what your submission is or if there's a particular point that you want to make that we should not be

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concerned about, then that should come to ODI rather than over the SFTP. It'll reject.

Anything coming, these aggregate reports or these field reports submitted electronically are going to need the manufacturer ID, the user account number, name and a password. We'll be providing those. We'll go through that a little later on. Keep going.

This is an example. This is in the handout for you. It's basically going through what these things look like. The first six characters is the manufacturer ID. The next is reporting category. Those are the designated category factors in a two year calendar year. The next one's a single digit The next is a three digit version number. You'll be starting off with one for everything and as it increases whether if it's your production one and you wanted to change that and come up with a new one, then that's version two. The other submission for death and injury if that wasn't changed that still remains as version one.

These are the three acceptable files.

Aggregate and death/injury are the aggregate files.

Field reports are the image files. The next is sequence numbers. Hopefully nobody will ever need

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those having that many sequence for that. In the context of an aggregate, that assumes that you need that many Excel spreadsheets or workbooks.

This is for the field report one. When you submit for field reports, you'll have that first one we went through for file naming convention. Then it starts off with this one for each individual dealer report that's going to be submitted.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Jon, if I could. We said this yesterday but I want to make it clear. We spent a lot of time and a lot of folks within the ODI spent a lot of time trying to come up with a file naming convention that makes sense and doesn't impose burdens but yet allows us to be able to find the things we need to be able to find.

We presented it yesterday for the child seat manufacturers and there were some concerns. As we said yesterday, if people have better ideas, please bring them to our attention promptly. We'll try to maintain some flexibility with this at least for a short period of time. We know we have to finalize it eventually so you can start using them. But of course the first copies of the field report don't get submitted for about a year now so there is some time on this. It wouldn't start until the first quarter of

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next year.

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We do remain flexible. Jon is going to explain the way we set it up now. But as I said, if someone has other ideas please let us know as soon as you can.

MR. WHITE: If you're going to submit electronically, each one of them gets an individual file name such as this and then you're going to put them in a zip file with that file naming convention and a .zip extension.

The first character again is to designate if it's a single model. The field report pertains to only one model. If it pertains to a platform, a group of vehicles, then you designate that. If it's multiple models that aren't part of a platform, transcends the platform, then that's where the M comes from. If it's a transcript regardless of whether it fits more than one model or platform, it gets a T.

Next is the taking off either the platform designation or the model that affected and this can be truncated but not abbreviated. These next four characters, these are tokenized to try to keep things able to break them down be and get understanding there. But the first two characters are the start year of the field report. 02 or the second

1 sequence is for the finished year of the product that 2 you're reporting on. 3 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Model year. 4 MR. WHITE: Model year in this case. 5 are the component listings and there could be up to five different components that you would list in this. 6 7 Any 98 or 99 don't have any relevance for us here so 8 they are not permitted. Even if they're part of it, 9 don't ever report them. If you have a one and a two, 10 that gets reported. No 98 and 99. It will fail 11 validation. 12 sequence number. It's conceivable The 13 that for a given model and product year and component 14 area that you're going to have more than one field 15 report on a given subject. That's where the sequence 16 number comes from. If there's any attachments and you 17 choose to send attachments to a field report, that's 18 where those get identified. 19 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Jon, I thought you 2.0 said earlier, it was going to be a yes or no. Do you 21 want the number there? No, this would be if 22 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: 23 you choose to send in attachments, that's how 24 designate the attachments. 25 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: A number one means

yes and a number zero means no.

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: No, it means that it's the first attachment to that particular field report.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Oh, if it is the attachment, you say which attachment it is.

MR. WHITE: You can't see it because .jpeg is down there off the screen but it's another one. The manufacturer ID management, ODI will be doing the assignment. Some of you have already requested the user IDs. Some of you have already participated in the program back in January. We'll be using those. That will be your same manufacturer ID but there will be an additional two zeros in front of it because it's six characters now instead of four.

The EWR account name and а temporary password will be all new for everyone. In order to get that, you have to complete what we call the EWR application form. It's essentially account We'll put that out on the web and we'll spreadsheet. send that out to everyone upon request or the ones who have already submitted requests for us. Basically it spreadsheet walking walks through a through manufacturer and identifying it, who you're reporting who is your parent company and in certain for,

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instances, for each reporting category how long they've been in business if it's less than the 1994.

We're also going to identify the primary There will be various other and secondary contacts. information that may not be applicable to everyone. It's a general form that's going to be out there. Primary with this thing is validation verification protocols which we want to make sure of. You can tell us that this is your primary contact and here's the e-mail and all that stuff but if somebody else calls up and say they are that person, we have no clue. So we're going to have a validation procedure. That will be encapsulated in that.

Our current thinking right now is that we'll give a series of questions. You'll pick out one or more of those and those will be recorded. Each time that person makes contact, they'll have to answer that validation. Anytime you have a third party talking on your behalf or the manufacturer's behalf, that primary or secondary has to be present or you have to get authorization from them.

We'll be accepting these applications in July. We'll begin issuing the IDs in August. When we do that, we'll be sending out the manufacturer ID, the user account name and a new temporary password. When

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you get that information, you have to go to our public website. There's a manufacturer account here that uses secure socket layer and you change your password.

You have to change your password.

You have to change the password if you try to get on the SFTP or get into the secure part of the website. It will fail if you don't. You need to change the password. Once you get it, and it will be in the letter that we're going to send you or the compendium, in the instructions we'll go through all of them on how to get on the website, how to get your password in detail. We're also going to encourage you to use an accessibility test. We'll have that set up then too, to make sure that you're communicating properly with Artemis. That's all that is.

And if there's a forgotten password, just go through the whole process all over again once we validate the primary and secondary contact.

When the files are being submitted, you're going to go the SFTP. You're going to need the password, the user account and the manufacturer ID. You make the submission through Artemis. There are two levels of validation. The first one is the file name. Does it meet file name convention? Did you get all those characters right? And the other one is for

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file. It's talking about the machine that Artemis has certified that your fields are constructed properly and in the right format.

When Artemis responds, it will give you an e-mail. It will tell you whether you've been accepted or rejected. If you're accepted, it will go on to the second level. Let's start again. If you are rejected by either validation, it will tell you that you've been rejected and it will give, either on the same page or on an attachment to that e-mail listing, each item that was wrong in the submission for that particular validation.

If the file name is accepted, it will tell you that you'll get another validation which will be the file validation. That'll be coming in another 24 to 48 hours, one to two days. You'll get that back. That doesn't mean that the data is great and we've accepted that. We've not even looked at that. It just means again that the computer has accepted it or that it means our requirements.

After notice of rejection whether it's for the file name or the file, you have two weeks to resend it. We will be tracking on that to try to make sure that nobody falls through the cracks on it.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We may actually

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shorten that period. If it's just a question of changing a format, there's no reason why it should take two weeks. We don't want to unduly delay our receipt of valuable data. The two weeks is just something we threw out internally.

MR. WHITE: That's imaginable.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I imagine in some types of problems we'll be telling you we want to hear back from you a lot sooner than two weeks.

MR. WHITE: You can resend once you get a rejection three times. On the third time, the system will lock. We'll be communicating with you. We'll be notified that this person has submitted three times and failed. Once we've cleared up what the issues are which I'm sure everybody understands what the problem is, it can be resubmitted. The system will be reopened again and you can recycle for three more attempts if necessary.

Again if there's an acceptance, there won't be an issue with that. Once you get initial acceptance, the version number is one for all submissions. Any additional resubmissions that you choose to do or need to do will increment by one.

You can resubmit a total of nine times per quarterly report. So that's nine times in the death

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and injury, nine times on the production aggregate. Between the time of the end of the quarter resubmit and the due date, you can basically unfettered as long as it's been acceptable. resubmit it again up to nine times if necessary. Wе can't envision that but some instances certainly in the beginning it might be that way.

But after the due date or certainly around that date - it may be different for the first or second quarter - the system will be locked. You'll be notified that you can't submit. It will not accepted it. You have to send a cover letter down to ODI to explain why you need to resubmit whether it's just to update the death and injury, additional information or some substantive change such as you forgot warranty or something like that. If we concur with that, the system will be reopened and you can resubmit.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: One other point on due date. We said in one of the reconsideration notices which I'll reiterate it now to prevent clogs on our system and clogs on your system. We plan to work with manufacturers and try to spread out the reporting of especially the larger manufacturers around for example December 1st. We might ask some manufacturers to submit a couple of days early and ask

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some to submit a couple of days late. Each of you might have slightly different due dates. That's going to be done informally not through any change to the Code of Federal Regulations.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: This is the schedule for reporting. You have this in the handouts. Just walking through again so we're all on the same page exactly when it is, we've given you the next four quarters of the reporting aggregates down in the lower right, 60 days for the first three reports. That's the next two in 2003 and the first one in 2004. Then the last one in July/September we'll be starting the 30 day count.

Given that everything has been accepted, you come in. Everybody's happy and fine with it. we start looking at the data and trying to make some sense out of it. The first thing we're going to look at is the death reports. For each death incident, U.S. death incident not foreign death, we'll probably be coming back to you and get the underlying information if there is There will be any. informal contact. We just want more information to make sure we're talking about the same incident and that we understand what it is. It's probably one that we've already gotten in our system. We're just going

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to get clarity on that. We've committed to doing that on every U.S. death.

The other one is working title of Report Clarification. If we get a response coming back and you have some questions on how that data was filled out by the manufacturer or we may have some concerns of what the data represents, we'll be opening up a report clarification. This is largely formal. It will be done in writing.

is not considered defect investigation bу any means or any kind of investigation by the Agency. Ιt is simply а clarification and/or request for EWR-related data. you give us the counts, we'll probably ask for the underlying representation of that.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Those will be addressed to the primary contacts since a lot of them will be just questions trying to clarify what was actually submitted opposed looking as to into potential or possible defects. We're going to be making those communications back to the contact. It will be up to each manufacturer to arrange internally to the extent to which they want their safety folks, their analytic folks, involved in getting those communications and then

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responding to them. But we're not going to send those to the same people we send our normal information requests to as part of our investigations.

MR. WHITE: Then the last which we hope to get out sometime in July or maybe in August, we're going to have a guide and EWR compendium. It's the complete unified Manufacturers Guide to EWR Reporting. It will have in there the codes, the tables, the templates, a walk-through on how they get filled out. We'll have our data validation on how we want each field to be reported in, what we're going to be comparing it to and identifying it with to assist you and us that the submissions come through without trouble.

And it will walk through the electronic protocols. There will be a separate guide developed for each one of them. When you get your EWR account, we'll be sending you a compendium with that. It'll also be put out on the web.

These are the contacts. E-mails are the best bet on any of these but general assistance through ewrhelp@nhtsa.dot.gov. Legal issues go to Chief Counsel. That's their phone number. EWR e-mail submission if you're going to submit electronically to the office that would go to odi.ewr. If it's an

31 external communication or service bulletin or one of those recalls or customer satisfaction campaigns, that can be e-mailed in our tsb@nhtsa.dot.gov. If it's a foreign recall or a substantially similar listing, it comes in through frecalls. In the Regulations, it currently identifies it as foreign_recalls. There was trouble with that. It's frecalls. Then last if you have questions or concerns on how to submit to the SFTP or how that protocol is going to work, send that to the Artemis Helpdesk either by telephone or with their web address

(artemishelpdesk@volpe.dot.gov). That's there. That should be the last page on your handout. With that, any questions?

MR. WHEELOCK: Bob Wheelock from Ford Jon, on the naming protocol, I'm a Motor Company. little bit confused by the coding here, the S and the P. Are you saying that if the report covers a single vehicle model that we can just identify it as such?

MR. WHITE: Yes.

MR. WHEELOCK: Okay. Thank you.

Srini Vasidevan MR. VASIDEVAN: from I have a couple of questions. One is General Motors. on the submission format. In addition to .pdf and .doc, we are also generating .html. Would you accept

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it's viewable on the browser automatically. 2 MR. WHITE: For a field report submission? 3 4 MR. VASIDEVAN: Yes, because we don't have 5 any hard copy documents. For example some of our 6 vehicle evaluations, it's all Excel on 7 spreadsheets which we actually import into our tread 8 database. From the tread database, we are actually 9 generating the reports. Currently anything that we 10 are generating because of a non-existence for formal 11 field copy, we are creating those and creating them 12 .html. The .html format for a 13 MR. WHITE: Okay. 14 field report has not been suggested previously. 15 have not considered it and not addressed it. Given 16 that we're accepting it in the other context, I can't 17 say whether we're going to accept it or not. We'll 18 look into that and should be able to get back to you 19 on that. It's likely that we will accept it. 20 The other question is MR. VASIDEVAN: 21 regarding death injury template. the and You 22 basically have system and component codes. 23 consider the fire and rollover as a valid system in 24 component coding? 25 MR. WHITE: Yes, 23 and 24.

.html as a formal extension? It's electronic and

MR. VASIDEVAN: Yes. This goes back to
the naming convention. In quite a few of our systems
actually things that we deal with for example our
Business Resource Center which deal with customer
complaints and any kind of a field report that they
generate, we are having them pass through with
whatever file name that they have. If we go back and
change the file name, then the kind of traceability
that we want to have internally is going to be lost.
So do you have any suggestions regarding the file
naming convention? Is it really pretty rigid?
MR. WHITE: What we propose here is where
we're going with the file naming convention. If a

MR. WHITE: What we propose here is where we're going with the file naming convention. If a field report doesn't meet that unless we change it with some suggestion to change different than what it is, we spent a lot of time trying to come up with something that would fit and be useful and get maximum utility out of it and the least amount of burden.

MR. VASIDEVAN: Yes. I think we will go back and take a look more deeper into that.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: If I understand your question if you're looking for some way that if you have given a different kind of a name to a field report and you want to have some way to link your name to our name, we'll look at ways to do that. There's a

1 limit though. If your file name more characters, we don't want to add 40 characters because 2 3 that would just make it impossible for us. 4 bandwidth is already in place. The amount of data 5 that's coming is already difficult. If you have 6 something that you want to suggest that doesn't impose 7 major burdens, let us know. 8 MR. VASIDEVAN: Yes, we will go back and 9 I just want to clarify on the zip file do that. 10 question because you said you want the field reports 11 to be compressed. 12 MR. WHITE: Yes. 13 MR. VASIDEVAN: Typically in a zip file, 14 we plan to put multiple field reports which will 15 follow this convention and put it in a single zip 16 file. So that's going to be acceptable. 17 MR. WHITE: Yes, you would use the file 18 naming convention, the first sheet, to get the zip 19 file identified because you're going to put on there 20 that it's a field report designator that it's an image 21 Then each individual field report contained in file. 22 that one would follow the field report file naming 23 convention. 24 MR. VASIDEVAN: Okay. Thanks.

Hello,

MS.

MASON:

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my name is Marcia

1	Mason. I'm with Volkswagen of America. One question
2	we had was relative to the SFTP client. Is there
3	something that you specifically recommend that we use?
4	MR. WHITE: Yes, that question's come up.
5	We can't recommend a specific application. So our
6	proposal is we're looking into how we can get around
7	that. We may wind up providing a list of ones that we
8	know about and give you a choice on that.
9	MS. MASON: Well, right now, we're going
10	to use Windows PuTTY FTP client.
11	MR. WHITE: It's best to contact the
12	Artemis Helpdesk and get clarity on that.
13	MS. MASON: I can do that. Another
14	question is regarding the three character or more
15	requirement for foreign countries. I guess mainly
16	what we would like to ask is there anyway that we can
17	get NHTSA to define a code for those foreign countries
18	instead of having us write them.
19	MR. WHITE: No, we don't want to burden
20	the manufacturer. We don't want to burden ourselves.
21	We're not going to validate the countries. You could
22	put it on as England, Great Britain, United Kingdom or
23	whatever it might be called now. The main thing
24	that's important there is that it's written in text
25	and more than three characters. Now we know it's a

foreign country.

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: You can't write UK.

By having at least three characters, it tells us it's a foreign country.

MS. MASON: Right. Okay. The other thing is in order to modify the computer program that we will use to generate the reports, we were wondering how much time typically would be given between a change in the reporting requirement and the new date to comply with that?

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Do you know?

MR. WHITE: No. There's going to be a file naming convention substantial change to the that's going to really affect. Then we'd have to reconsider it. If it's going to affect it to the point where we have to do a do-around for the first submission and work on it later or there's going to be a regulatory change which has the same consequence. get it done as quickly as possible, resolution on that which means for us it will be a matter of weeks. We'll have this thing locked down one way or the other.

MS. MASON: A matter of weeks for us to comply?

MR. WHITE: No, weeks for us to have the

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1	standards down and this is where we're going to be.
2	Then you'll have a couple of months to make it.
3	MS. MASON: However, enough time. One of
4	the other questions we had was does everything need to
5	be reported in upper case in the report. For some
6	reason, we have the understanding that we needed to
7	like on the tabs in the Excel spreadsheet convert
8	everything to upper case. But today I saw they were
9	in upper and lower.
10	MR. WHITE: Yes. As I recall, it's all
11	upper case. Again we'll have that down in the
12	compendium and it'll be more clear on that. I'm
13	pretty certain that it's upper case.
14	MS. MASON: Is there a limit on the size
15	of the report files for field reporting or any of the
16	others?
17	MR. WHITE: No, if it takes more than one
18	Excel spreadsheet, then use another sequence number.
19	MS. MASON: After the due date if we are
20	required to resubmit, I understand that we have to ask
21	for the approval to resubmit. How many days do we get
22	to ask after the deadline?
23	MR. WHITE: Resubmission is not linked to
24	the due date. When you find it necessary to resubmit,
25	that's when you're going to contact us. It could be

that you just found out the VIN or what the actual component code is. It can also be that you found out that the data is wrong or we could have helped you out with that. But at any rate, you'll need to re-notify at that point so there's no tie to it. What will happen there is once the resubmit is in purely if it's a mandatory, we'll put that two week ticker on there so we can keep track of it if there's a rejection in the process again.

MS. MASON: But for after the due date after we've submitted and we decide we need to resubmit, there's no deadline on that number of days we have once we know we need to resubmit and we ask.

MR. WHITE: That's right.

MS. MASON: I just have one final question.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Wait a second. If the company finds out the VIN with respect to a fatality claim that was not previously submitted, there's a duty to resubmit. We expect that to be done within a reasonable time. I don't know if the Regulation specifies any particular number of days but the company has a duty to give us that information when they get it, not necessarily wait around for the next quarterly submission. So then contact us and

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	we'll get back to you. We expect them to do it
2	promptly. After we unlock the file, we expect the
3	company to resubmit. I'm not giving an specific days.
4	MS. MASON: That's what I needed. Thank
5	you. Then the final thing is the field report
6	submission. I heard that there is a cover letter that
7	needs to go on each field report. But today I was
8	looking at the field naming convention and I think
9	maybe that's really enough because of all that
10	information. Is there actually a coversheet that has
11	that information, a template?
12	MR. WHITE: One of the proposals early on
13	I think we had that there would a coversheet for the
14	field report submissions. We've done away with that
15	and you don't have to do it. The only time you would
16	use any of that would be with the transcript. That's
17	not a cover sheet.
18	MS. MASON: And that's if it can't be
19	reported so that file name has all the information
20	that the cover sheet initially intended to.
21	MR. WHITE: Yes. It's what we're going to
22	go with.
23	MS. MASON: Thank you very much.
24	MR. WHITE: Thank you.
25	MR. SADLER: Brett Sadler from Eldorado

National. My question is we recently acquired another line from another company a couple of years ago. Obviously we won't have ten years back. Should we state that somewhere or do we need to try to get that information from the other company?

MR. WHITE: No, you'll be responsible from the time you acquired that line. When you fill out that EWR account information form, you'll designate in there that you've just acquired this particular company and you're reporting on it from this data in this reporting category. That's sufficient.

Then when you report in your production and your aggregates, field reports and the like, you're just reporting it from that time you acquired it on or whatever your legal arrangements are. If you've taken over the warranty and responsibilities for the product, then you have to modify that accordingly so that it's going to encompass from the time that you're responsible for the product on. I hope that's clear.

MR. SADLER: Okay. My next question is on all your reporting you keep talking about Excel files but I was under the understanding that .xml was going to be another option and that it might be discussed today.

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MR. WHITE: Excel file. These templates They're really not Excel files. are templates. They You need to use them. have macros to them. You can't just reproduce them in Microsoft Excel because looks the same it's going to work. It won't You can use .xml to submit as well as the rejected. Those provisions right now are on the web. And they'll be updated along with that.

Again we'll have that in the compendium. If there's a need for it from the manufacturers, we'll have another meeting to go over the IT issues and product transfer protocols in probably August or September. But in the meantime, you can call the Artemis Helpdesk.

MR. SADLER: Okay, thanks.

MR. PAWLICA: Greg Pawlica, Ford Motor Company. In referencing your instructions on the naming convention, you have three report types, one of them being field report. I'm not sure when I would use that being that field report copies are being reported. The naming convention is different and the field report counts is in the aggregate data.

MR. WHITE: You use that when you're submitting a zip file. That would be the designate for the zip file.

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1 MR. PAWLICA: So the file extension should say an additional .zip. 2 3 MR. WHITE: Yes. 4 MR. PAWLICA: Okay Ι just wanted 5 clarification. That's fine. 6 MR. WHITE: 7 Bryan Sherman, Porsche Cars, MR. SHERMAN: 8 North America, IT Department. On page two of this 9 handout, I just want to clarify the subtle variations 10 in the criteria of which records get submitted or 11 which records are applicable. It's basically 12 question of whether the incident occurred in the 13 quarter being reported in conjunction with whether it applies to a current production vehicle or historical 14 15 vehicle. 16 Maybe we missed this. Maybe it's always 17 been this way. My first question is Walter, our 18 clients manager, told me this is change to what we 19 previously knew and what we programmed into 2.0 application which is already in testing. That's okay 21 if it's a change we'll accept that. I just want to 22 clarify for everyone's purposes (a) if this is a 23 change and (b) is it going to change again because our

understanding is that all information applied except

for historical data of course and production data that

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1	incidence only occurred in the previous quarter being
2	reported.
3	MR. WHITE: Not previous quarter.
4	MR. SHERMAN: The current quarter.
5	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: It's not when the
6	incident occurred. It's when the claim or notice was
7	received.
8	MR. SHERMAN: Right and the variation
9	seems to be here now whether it applies to a current
10	production vehicle or whether it applies to a current
11	production vehicle and a preceding nine model years
12	vehicle. A good example here is consumer complaint.
13	If a consumer calls us or our call center and says "I
14	have a brake issue with 1993 Porsche 11", does that
15	apply?
16	MR. WHITE: No, it's outside the
17	production.
18	MR. SHERMAN: That's not what it says here
19	though.
20	MR. WHITE: But it's not one of the nine
21	preceding years.
22	MR. SHERMAN: But that's not what it says
23	here. Okay, that's different. That's what I'm
24	saying.
25	MR. WHITE: It wasn't current production.

1	MR. SHERMAN: It's in a 10 year window
2	right now because we're in 2003. Let me change my
3	story here. In 1994 a Porsche 11 brake issue, we just
4	got the call in this quarter.
5	MR. WHITE: You would report it.
6	MR. SHERMAN: That's a subtle difference
7	from what we understood before. Again if it's our
8	error, I apologize but it is different. Our standing
9	in our company right now that's not how we're coding.
LO	It's a subtle coding change we can make.
L1	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I don't think it's a
L2	change. I think that's what we always intended.
L3	MR. SHERMAN: It just seems a little bit
L 4	different. Some of these don't seem real consistent
L5	down the page. I just want to confirm that. If
L6	that's the case, are these set in stone now?
L7	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: This is meant to. If
L8	it's wrong, somebody tell us. But this is meant to
L9	just confirm what the Regulation has said since July
20	10 th .
21	MR. SHERMAN: That's the only reason why
22	I'm standing here asking that.
23	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Actually I take that
24	back. The Regulation language got changed a little
25	bit because it was pointed out that it was a little

when we issued the reconsideration notice. 2 MR. SHERMAN: Our first reaction was it 3 4 seemed different. That's why I'm clarifying. 5 MR. You're reporting the WHITE: on 6 current production year or model year plus the total production for the nine preceding. So you go back to 7 8 1994 and every model year, every production from 1994 9 through what's ever been built through this 10 quarter. CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: 11 Actually, Jon, it 12 occurs to me now that we pushed it back to the third 13 Tell me if I'm right here. It may well be 14 that the vehicle produced - let's say a Boxter - you 15 might have gone to model your 2004 as of July 1st, the 16 beginning of that third quarter. In that case, it's 17 the preceding nine model years. You wouldn't report 18 1994. You would only start with 1995. 19 MR. SHERMAN: Good point. 20 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: We normally think of 21 model years starting around October but I understand 22 for particular models it may have already started in 23 which case you go nine model years back for that 24 model. 25 MR. SHERMAN: Because we're starting to

awkwardly phrased but we didn't change the substance

1	sell 2004 Cayennes so it's already kind of goofy.
2	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: So the Cayennes would
3	only go back to start with model year 1995 which
4	aren't any in 1995.
5	MR. SHERMAN: Okay, great. Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: With that, I leave.
7	No reflection on you, Lyndon.
8	MR. LEE: Lyndon Lee from General Motors.
9	I have a number of questions here. First, Jon,
10	during the pilot workshop, they committed to .html
11	documents. I just wanted to remind you of that.
12	MR. WHITE: For document submissions?
13	MR. LEE: Yes.
14	MR. WHITE: Okay, I'm not sure that was
15	recorded because like I said I had not heard about
16	that before. I don't remember it from that.
17	MR. LEE: We did raise it then and we do
18	have e-mail communication from Volpe on that.
19	MR. WHITE: Okay.
20	MR. LEE: Death and injury templates, from
21	what I hear today, it sounds like they are separate
22	from the rest of the templates now. Is that a change
23	from what we had before when they were all in one
24	template?
25	MR. WHITE: Yes.

1	MR. LEE: And that will be reflected on
2	the website and in the templates?
3	MR. WHITE: Yes.
4	MR. LEE: Then also a change to the update
5	process. It's no longer to be sent to you via e-mail
6	which you had instructed us earlier.
7	MR. WHITE: Say it again.
8	MR. LEE: Updates to the death and
9	injuries, on the prior workshop you told us to send
10	them to you.
11	MR. WHITE: That's right. It's an entire
12	new workbook and submitted on the SFTP.
13	MR. LEE: I just wanted to clarify that.
14	Will there be an additional pilot for transmission of
15	field reports?
16	MR. WHITE: There'll be accessibility
17	tests. At this point, we're not considering doing
18	another pilot. If there's a need expressed by the
19	industry, we may react to that.
20	MR. LEE: Our concern is bandwidth. Have
21	you increased your bandwidth over what you had for the
22	pilot?
23	MR. WHITE: Yes.
24	MR. LEE: Then one last question. In the
25	handout there was a substantially similar vehicle

48 That's a new requirement here. Some of these fields are new. They are not what we had submitted. Will there be a resubmission required or is this for November 1st submission? MR. WHITE: It should be for November 1st. didn't have it Wе out in place for December resubmissions so that's fine.

MR. LEE: Okay. Thanks.

Hi Jon. David Ott, Ford Motor MR. OTT: I have two questions for you related to some contacts that you had mentioned. One was death report follow-up. You had mentioned that you were going to follow up on each of those. What is the nature of the contact that you would expect at the manufacturer for that type follow-up?

It's basically the contact MR. WHITE: that they ask what the information they know about, particular incident beyond, what's been reported in the aggregate. If they have a police report or they know more than what's been reported there, you are reporting a broad category, steering or whatever, to the extent that it's known. If it's not, we'll be It's informal. It's light. We're just trying done. to get more clarity on the fatalities.

> In your mind, is that contact MR. OTT:

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1 going to be the same one that you'd use for the IT questions, the primary contact that we indicate to you 2 3 on our application? It will be unless it's changed 4 5 by the manufacturer that he wants us to contact someone else like the safety office or something. 6 7 MR. OTT: Okay. Then the follow-up to 8 that is the report clarification contact which is a 9 formal thing. Can you explain a little more what the 10 content or the nature of that request might be? 11 MR. WHITE: Sure. If it's on process, 12 we're going to walk through and ask where the numbers 13 from, how the manufacturer filed it. As far as 14 depends on the nature of the submission. 15 getting clarity on the information that's submitted, 16 what we're trying to do is largely get back to ?-17 It's like an M&M bag and you're trying to 18 find out what's inside the M&M bag, what the number of 19 reds. So we will be going to underlying data if we 2.0 see that warranty is a concern. We would ask for what 21 Where did was the stratification in the warranty. 22 those claims come from? What are that breakouts? 23 In your mind, is there MR. OTT: 24 intermediate step then between the RC and the IR that 25 may result?

MR. WHITE: No. It would be a written request. But it's not an investigation. It's not close to it. It didn't come up before but yesterday it came up about whether we'd do an investigation from EWR submissions. No, we would never do that. But on the other hand, we may well have a look and feel of it to the manufacturer.

We have an existing data system in place and our own procedures for doing that. EWR data is only a piece of it now, a big piece maybe. So we could still and we will be opening up investigations based on that and EWR data may supplement it but was not the initiating drive. To the manufacturers in that regard, it looks like EWR drove it but it wasn't but you would see that in the context of the resumes.

MR. GOODWIN: Hi Jon. Mark Goodwin, Ford Motor Company, IT. Two quick questions. On the resends, if we get a transmission error on FTP, does that count as a send or is it at the point where you do the file verification name and then the syntax check that the first send counts? So if we get a transmission error we know it's bad. We didn't get the full file to start with. Can you resend without?

MR. WHITE: Yes, the only time the process starts is when we get a successful transmission.

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1 MR. GOODWIN: Okay, good. Second question is if I need to submit on behalf of a trust mart, say 2 if I have the manufacturer 3 a Mazda, IDand the 4 password, will I have access to those storage areas so 5 that I can verify the file's there for Mazda? In other words, what do I need to have access to the 6 7 Secure FTP areas for a given manufacturer? MR. WHITE: To submit data? 8 9 If I'm Ford Motor Company MR. GOODWIN: 10 and I send a file, I want to go into the server and 11 look to see if the file got there. I can do that. 12 But if I send it for Jaquar, then what information do 13 I need? 14 MR. WHITE: The manufacturer user name and 15 ID and password. 16 MR. GOODWIN: Okay. That will do it. 17 Thanks very much. 18 Jon, Kim Mann with the National MR. MANN: 19 Association of Trailer Manufacturers. On the recent 2.0 Federal Register publication for the first 21 you've notified the trailer industry that they're 22 going to have to provide information about the types 23 of trailers that are involved when we are reporting There are a list of ten specific 24 production data. types of trailers there. I have no idea where you 25

came up with those types but for the vast majority of the industry, none of those types represents the types that are people predominantly manufacture. For example boat trailers, horse trailers, utility trailers, they are not included. So are we to just put "other than" for the vast production that we are responsible for?

MR. WHITE: At this point, yes.

MR. MANN: At this point. Now does that mean we're going to come up later on with another list?

MR. WHITE: We said in the final rule and I think we've seen in most of the submissions since that we'd be looking at this EWR Rule in two years and reevaluating how we are doing it. It would certainly expect in two years we'll have looked at that and see whether the codes are appropriate or not. I don't envision making changes before that timeframe but unless there's some demand which is usually in response to the industry.

MR. MANN: Okay. In the July 10th Notice,
I think there was a statement that manufacturers had
until August 1 to obtain a manufacturer ID number and
I might be slightly wrong on the date. Has that date
changed in light of the 90 day delay on the other

	compliance dates?
2	MR. WHITE: Yes. We will be beginning to
3	collect the accounts in July and will start making
4	user IDs available in August.
5	MR. MANN: That wasn't my question. The
6	question is by what date must the manufacturers
7	actually obtain their manufacturers ID numbers.
8	MR. WHITE: Thirty days before the end of
9	the quarter which would be November $30^{ ext{th}}$.
10	MR. MANN: November 30 th . Now with respect
11	to small manufacturers however you eventually define
12	that important term, will they be required by that
13	November date to obtain a manufacturer ID number and
14	account number?
15	MR. WHITE: Yes.
16	MR. MANN: Even if they have nothing and
17	they anticipate that there will be no need to report
18	in the future?
19	MR. WHITE: Was your question on the low-
20	volume manufacturers?
21	MR. MANN: Yes, I don't believe "small
22	manufacturers' have anything to do with volume
23	eventually. But let's assume it does.
24	MR. WHITE: Okay.
25	MR. MANN: The small manufacturer is

required to have a manufacturer's ID number by the November date that you just told me about. Is that 2 3 correct? 4 MR. WHITE: No. I'm sorry. If you are a 5 low-volume manufacturer and equipment manufacturer, the only thing you have to report to us besides the 6 external communications and the foreign recalls, the 7 8 only thing that comes in over the SFTP or through the 9 website would be the death template. We don't want 10 these manufacturers to request an ID unless they have 11 some death incident to report. It would be a domestic 12 or foreign one. MR. MANN: 13 Okay, thank you. That answers 14 my questions. 15 SELANDER: Jon, Steve Selander from 16 Warner Norcross & Judd. In your production aggregate data on vehicle type for light vehicles, you have 17 18 something called "incomplete chassis". There's been a 19 NHTSA interpretation on Early Warning that says 2.0 "Incomplete vehicles are not vehicles for purposes of 21 Early Warning reporting." What is "incomplete 22 chassis" here? Is that interpretation still good or 23 what's the status of that? 24 MR. WHITE: Taylor, do you want to take

that?

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1 MR. VINSON: No, I don't. MR. WHITE: He's not going to. 2 3 MR. SELANDER: Assuming that 4 interpretation is still effective, it doesn't seem 5 reasonable to be requiring reporting and production on incomplete vehicles. 6 That's my point I guess. The 7 second quick assumption is that DOT is 8 earlier versions of all of these reports in their 9 computer system. So if you have a version 3 or 4 or 10 5, is the earlier version retained or not? 11 MR. WHITE: Yes, they are stored 12 electronically. 13 MR. SELANDER: Thank you. Jon, Russ O'Daly of American 14 MR. O'DALY: 15 Honda. My question goes to the fact that NHTSA will 16 be contacting the manufacturers on two distinct sorts of purposes. One is the IT side which is whether it 17 18 comes through or not. The other one is for 19 information content purposes. We have two designated 2.0 contacts, primary and secondary. Can NHTSA consider a 21 primary and secondary for each of those channels 22 instead of saying "I'm going to contact this person 23 always first" and he may be the IT person? He may not 24 be the appropriate person for the content. 25 The primary and secondary MR. WHITE:

contacts are what's known to Artemis and those are the notifications that are going to be going out from Artemis. Those should be your IT people. They are going to be responsible for the transmission and the formatting of those reports.

As far as the substantive issues and such, you can have that as the safety office in normal routine and we would communicate back with that. That's on an individual manufacturer basis. I would expect that the existing safety offices for example we would be using them for the issues that the manufacturer requested rather than going back through the primary. The primary and secondary contacts are for the IT and the responsibility for the submissions.

MR. O'DALY: Okay. Thank you.

MR. SADLER: Brent Sadler again from The incomplete vehicle brought up Eldorado National. question to me is the definition for make and models. Since we take a chassis from Ford or Chevy and then we build on it, is the make considered Eldorado. instance, we take a Ford chassis or a Chevy chassis, it would be Eldorado and it might be called the Aero Elite and then they'll have the 220 or 240 based on Which is our make and which is our model the length. to report? Where do we make that designation?

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1	MR. WHITE: The make would be Eldorado.
2	This issue of the model has come up before. If
3	there's no functional difference on the chassis that's
4	going underneath and you're trying to distinguish it,
5	you could make up an artificial model name such as
6	Ford Elite or something of that line, Elite Ford,
7	Elite Chrysler, whatever the chassis is.
8	MR. SADLER: But not one that we use
9	publicly.
10	MR. WHITE: No, the EWR data is not
11	intended to go that way.
12	MR. SADLER: Thanks.
13	MR. McDONALD: Hi Jon. Kevin McDonald
14	from Volkswagen of America. My question is with
15	regard to Artemis. Is Artemis going to be processing
16	the VOQs in the future? Are you going to retain that?
17	Are VOQs going to be processed separately outside of
18	Artemis?
19	MR. WHITE: How do you mean?
20	MR. McDONALD: I'm just curious on the
21	system itself. Is Artemis going to be basically only
22	for the early warning submissions?
23	MR. WHITE: No. Artemis is everything.
24	It's our whole computer system. It's superceded our
25	existing system.

1	MR. CAMMISA: Jon, Mike Cammisa, AIAM.
2	There were a couple of slides that had some
3	information and it went by pretty quick. Are you
4	going to put those slides in the Early Warning section
5	of the website or in the docket?
6	MR. WHITE: Yes. They'll be in the docket
7	with the meeting and some representation of them at
8	least will make their way into both the compendium and
9	on the website. Any other questions? That's it.
10	Thank you all. Off the record.
11	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter was
12	concluded at 10:45 a.m.)
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1:04 p.m.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: On the record. Good afternoon. I guess we'll get started now. Welcome. This is the last in a series of four meetings we've had to explore our Early Warning Regulations. My name is Ken Weinstein. I'm the Associate Administrator for Enforcement with NHTSA. With me up here is Jon White who is the head of the Defects Assessment Division within the Office of Defects Investigation and Bob Squire on his staff. To my left are Taylor Vinson and Andrew DiMarsico, who are in NHTSA's Chief Counsel's Office. They've been involved in the development of the Regulations.

As you all know the TREAD Act authorized and directed NHTSA develop promulgate to and regulations requiring manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment to provide NHTSA with information about potential defects help to identify those defects or potential defects and decide We met the whether to investigate possible defects. very stringent, very optimistic time requirements of the statute and issued our final rule last July.

Since that time, we've issued two amendments to that rule on reconsideration in response

to petitions for reconsideration, one which we call Notice 4 because that's the way the <u>Federal Register</u> refers to it. It was issued back in April. Notice 5 was just issued last week. We have a couple of remaining issues from the petitions for reconsideration that were filed. We hope to get those resolved in the very near future.

Primarily because of delays in getting out request for reconsideration and the some other interpretative issues, delayed period we the essentially for three months, one calendar quarter, both the applicability period and the reporting requirements. We made some other changes to dates, some other extensions. But essentially we pushed everything back at least 30 days.

The other thing I would mention is that over the last few months we issued numerous interpretations of the Early Warning Rules. issued by the Chief Counsel's Office. They're available on the NHTSA website under EWR and search for "Interpretations". As new interpretations are issued, we'll be putting them on that website to guide the regulated community in at least what we think the Rules mean and what we expect the regulated parties to do under the Rules.

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is going to give а presentation involving primarily describing what the requirements are and the how-to and focused on the process of submitting Early Warning reports. Then after that questions will be accepted. If you have questions, come up to that microphone in the middle there, state your and the entity that you're name representing. Then we'll do our best to answer those questions.

As I've said at prior meetings, we'll do our best to give those answers but the answers given here do not bind the Agency. Any formal interpretations have to be made by the Chief Counsel. They are normally only made in response to written requests. So to the extent that you disagree with and you want us to formalize it, you should write into the Chief Counsel's Office. With that, I'll turn it over to Jon.

MR. WHITE: Good afternoon. We'll go over the agenda first. We'll be going through relatively quickly the 579 requirements. There has been some changes to Subpart A. Primarily there's been two new terms added "control" which affects the manufacturer and "handles" which affects the child seats. A number of other terms have been changed and modified.

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They'll be found in the Notice 5 which came out last week.

Then there's external communications and foreign recalls as part of Subpart B and substantially similar vehicle listings. I'm going to go through what's known as EWR reporting and that's Subpart C, production and warranty, death and injury, one-time historical and everybody's favorite, field report submissions. Next.

Then we'll go through the manner of reporting including manufacturer ID, schedule of reporting, post data review and our compendium. This This is just a brief outline of is in the handouts. all the reporting requirements for all different reporting categories are.

External communications. One of the first requirements, it's a monthly submission, five days after the end of the quarter. It's really made up to The first part is existing requirement two parts. under 573.8 that you've been complying for 30 years now with the regulation. The second part added to that is customer satisfaction campaigns, product improvement and the like that affect the repair and replacement of one of your products that you send out to more than one customer, purchaser or

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manufacturer/distributor. That reporting has been changed to begin with July 1, 2003.

The foreign recalls, it's basically a daily submission. It's within five days of decision by either the company or the foreign government to issue a foreign recall in a foreign market. You're obligated to report it to us and identify the substantially similar vehicle.

Annually, every vehicle manufacturer who sells vehicles in a foreign market that may be substantially similar has to provide to us a listing of the substantially similar vehicles. There's a guide there in the handouts for you. It's the simple spreadsheet identifying a substantially similar domestic U.S. product versus the foreign product and the country it's in.

Under the Early Warning, we have several templates in there that you've seen. You're going to collect production at the end of the reporting quarter and it's for the nine preceding model years plus the current year. The number of property damage, the number of consumer complaints, warranty and field report counts.

There's a separate workbook now. They were all together but now it's been broken out.

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That's fatality claims and injury claim incidents.

Those again are incidents on death and injury that may have occurred during the quarter on product that is nine model years plus the current.

These are the templates. It's important to note on this particular template that you have to fill them all in but you want to be sure to look for this version number. It has to be a 1.2 or higher. Those templates shouldn't be available on the web right now. They should have been removed and they'll be replaced next week. It should be 1.2 or higher. Make sure that you have that. You may have 1.0 or 1.1 or 1.2.

This is the production. This is probably the most important template for us and should be for you. In this, you're going to identify the make, model, production year or model year. That's the minimal specificity. It has to be there for all the products during the period. This type, that's a new criteria. We just put that in Notice 5 for all the vehicle manufacturers except for motorcycles. Light vehicles already had it in before and we added it to bus, medium, heavy and trailers.

Then the fuel system and brake system. You're just going to categorize in there your

production by what type of brake. We have the codes in the handout with you. It will also be out on the web. It'll also be in our compendium and there will be an explanation and walk-through on all of them and they're defined in regulations as well. This is the first production template for trailers. Again type, brake system, missing fuel system for truck but it would be the same in both. They follow the same format.

This is a representative aggregate spreadsheet. This one is for consumer complaints. It could be for property damage, warranty or field report counts. Again you're putting in there the make, model, model year. This is critical.

If this make, model, model year doesn't exactly equal what you provided us in the production, it will be rejected. It has to be the same. What you told us in production has to be the same thing you're reporting on in other aggregate templates. These 24 are basically medium and heavy and buses would report. They are substantially less for trailers and motorcycles.

Death and injury template. Again they're split out and separate. Make sure that it's version 1.2 or higher.

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There has been some question issued on these fields. I want to go over them. This first one is ID. It's the row number, the fatality or injury incident that you're going to report to us starting with one and going on. It's incremental. It starts with one at each new quarter and just continues through it. It's just the row ID.

The next field, manufacturer unique ID, that's your field. You can put in that whichever you care to. We haven't really come up with a size on that field limitation. Presumably it will be something on the order of 20 or 25. It may as large as 40. Forty supersedes an ID field.

The next three is the make, model, model specificity. Again it has to match production. If it doesn't match production, submission will be rejected. And if it's a foreign product it has to be the U.S. product that's substantially similar. Telling us about what the name and the make and the model of the foreign vehicle is not acceptable here. It can only be what the U.S. one is. We're going to validate against that. know if it's a foreign one because how you're going to enter in the state or country and also the VIN for the matter because you can put the real VIN of

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affected vehicle.

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CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: One minor clarification. If there were several U.S. vehicles to which the foreign vehicle is substantially similar, just put any one in because it may well be various models. Put whichever one you think is the most similar or the largest production of variety of similar vehicles.

MR. WHITE: That's true. The incident date is a VIN. If you don't know the VIN, it can be left blank at the beginning. It's one of the few fields that needs to be updated. If it's not, it's a mandatory update. It's one of the reasons why we split off this template. Also we'll get to the system codes. If you have only a 99 in there, which means unknown, as soon as you know what the true code is, you have to resubmit.

The VIN has to be whatever the effective vehicle is if you know it. The incident date is a calendar date field. It will have whatever the criteria is for that but it should be year, month and day.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Not that way. You said month, day and year.

MR. WHITE: We'll have it straightened out

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and clear on the compendium and in the rules that go with this. Number of deaths, number of injuries, these are self-explanatory. State or country. The state or territory if it's a U.S. death or an injury it's only the two character U.S. Postal Code. We put those out on the web. We're going to check against that. That's our validation on that.

If it's a foreign country, then you have to write it out in text. It has to be three characters or longer. We're not going to validate on that. The fact that it's three characters or longer indicates to us that it's a foreign country. We don't care whether you tell us it's the United Kingdom, Great Britain, England, Ireland.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: No abbreviations.

MR. WHITE: But no abbreviations. This next one is SysCompA. That's critical. When you start to fill in this, we're going to start from the left SysCompA and work towards the end. So whatever goes in SysCompA has to be representative of the incident that you're reporting on. We don't really care what component it is, one through 24. Whatever one it is, it is. It doesn't matter.

You're not saying that it's the most likely occurrence or whatever. We're just assigning

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it that. You're just assigning it where it is. If you have other ones to do and you put a 98 or 99 up front in that first one, then it would be rejected and we'd start over again with that. So it has to be a non-98 or 99. Ninety-eight is not one of our components. Ninety-nine means you don't know which component it is. Then you're going left to right.

If on the other hand the only code that you have is a 98 or 99 that's acceptable. Put it in there. Again if it's a 99, you're going to update the template. When you update templates such as this one, not just that row or that cell that you're going to replace, it's the whole template.

One other thing is in the aggregates for example if you've left out a particular cell for make, model, model year, you're talking about the 1999 Bullrider and you have 99 in the model year and it's in the warranty and you don't have any claims against steering for it, it has to be a zero in there. It's not a blank. No blanks in the aggregate templates.

If on the other hand that whole row on that 1999 Bullrider you have nothing to report for warranty and nothing against steering or suspension, brakes, system brakes of any kind, then you can either fill in the row with zeros or delete that row in that

template. You still have to have all the production identified. You can't leave out that production because you don't have anything to report on it.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: But, Jon, on this template, if you don't know the VIN, you just leave it blank, right? If you don't know the state or country, you leave it blank, right?

MR. WHITE: Right. Historical data. Historical data has been pushed back. We're going from July 1, 2000 through June 2003. There will be reporting on 12 quarters. We've given you a guide in the handout. It's on the next chart. You're asking for production and warranty and field reports. a standard template that we have for you. Just don't fill out the property damage and consumer complaints unless you want to report them but it would be You can't do that. It's the production, rejected. warranty and field reports and only the counts and no field report submissions or warranty.

This is what it's going to look like. Horizontally is your product you're going to report on. Vertically it's the quarter that you're going to be reporting incidents that occur in that particular quarter.

Field report submissions. They have also

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been delayed one quarter and beyond that. started reporting in that for the first quarter of The first report we've also delayed the 2004. reporting date. Instead of being concurrent with the aggregate data, it will be 30 days after that In the counts, you include dealer reports submission. in the field report submissions, the reports aren't included. You're just giving what the assessment was.

In order for a report to be submitted, it has to meet these three criteria. It has to be part of the production that you've reported on your production template. It has to be issued during the reporting quarter or you knew about it or received it. It has to affect at least one or more of the applicable component codes for fire or rollover. We don't want a 98 or 99 field report. It wouldn't give any knowledge to us.

By definition, the field report has to be an assessment of an alleged failure, malfunction, lack of durability, other performance problems on a manufacturer's product by either an employee or a representative of that company.

An issue came up over attachments. We have made provisions in the file naming convention

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which we'll get to and you'll see it in the handouts. the actual submission, you're In terms of obligated to provide the attachments. You have to designate that this field report has an attachment. That has to be clear and provided. An attachment on the other hand cannot be a stand-alone field report. In other words, the attachment really was a follow-up to the existing field report or an earlier field It's not an attachment, you have to submit The attachments we're contemplating there are it. something like photographs or test data or something of that ilk.

When we get field reports, they have to have a distinct name. We'll go through it again in the file naming convention. That's whether they are submitted electronically or they're submitted in hard copy. Each one has to be distinct. In that file name, it's going to identify the products, the product years that are affected and the reporting component.

Our acceptable formats are .pdf, .tif, .txt, Microsoft Word .doc and .rtf and .jpeg. There was some question earlier about .html. We haven't ruled on that but we'll probably accept that. Because we're limiting these formats to these five plus possibly six plus the .html, there may be instances

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where a field report is untransmittable. You can't sent it to us. You can't reproduce it in hard copy and you can't send it electronically. In those instances, we have a field report content transcript which will walk through again what the product is, model years affected, nature of it, the components affected and basically what was under discussion. That will be available on the web. It will also be in the compendium.

The manner of reporting, basically the only thing you're going to need is a manufacturer ID, password and user account to submit over the SFTP. only files acceptable there is either production and aggregate or death and injury for electronic field reports. If you're going to external communications or foreign recalls, you can't send them over the SFTP. It'll be rejected. You have to send those to ODI either by mail or e-mail. Wе have contact points for those.

A customer satisfaction campaign would be sent to TSB@nhtsa.dot.gov. Foreign recalls would be sent to frecalls@nhtsa.dot.gov instead of foreign_recalls which it says in the Regulation right We had problems with that. It doesn't work. We revise it. Anything had to else goes to

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odi.ewr@nhtsa.dot.gov.

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If there's an explanatory, voluntary, mandatory coversheet in some instances, we'll get through that if you're going to need to submit a coversheet to the Office to explain what's going on. We may choose to send in a coversheet to explain why some data is suddenly gone some place unexpectedly. Those would be sent to ODI either my mail or e-mail.

This is an example of what the file naming convention is. This is quintessential given it to you in the coversheets. We're not strictly whetted to this but we're 99 percent there on this. The file naming convention for everything coming in over the SFTP has to fit this.

manufacturer ID. The second character is the type of reporting category and these are the codes that would be appropriate. Next is the two digit calendar year.

Next is the reporting quarter. The next is a version number. Hopefully nobody will ever come close to this. We're only allowing nine per quarter to start with on file submissions. It could get into this with other instances with other reports such as the field reports.

The next is the type. Again the aggregate

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is either aggregate data or the death and injury and then field report the image files. Then the sequence number. That sequence that's а lot of Excel spreadsheets. That's what that means. exceeded it when the 99,000 times. The acceptable formats right now that we're accepting is Excel, .xml or zip files for the field reports.

Now the field report naming convention is you submit the field reports. You can zip them together under a file. You have to use that first file naming convention. For each individual field report, you have to identify each one whether it's submitted electronically or in a hard copy with a file name. It'll be distinct.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Ι just want to clarify what we're doing here. It became clear that if people were just going to submit field reports in a pile if let's say they were hard copies, every time we wanted to look into a particular issue, we would have to leaf through the whole pile. We needed a way of being able to find a particular question but whether there were any field reports on a model year 2002 of a particular model to deal with suspension. That's why we needed a naming convention.

We spent a lot of time trying to develop

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one and we've come up with the one that's in the handouts up on the board. As we've told the people at the other meetings, these copies of these field reports don't get submitted until a little over a year from now dealing with the first quarter of 2004.

We remain open to listening to better ideas as long as it's understood what our objectives are and that we need a way to be able to identify field reports and to search for them and to have them correspond to other things that we're looking at. So if anybody has better ideas not necessarily today please bring them to our attention promptly and we'll think about ways of finalizing this naming convention. I guess it's another way of saying don't start naming things to this quite yet, not that you'd have any reason to since it doesn't apply until the first quarter of 2004.

MR. WHITE: We want to get this ironed down as quickly as possible so it's a matter of weeks for us and for you.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Because we have to program the computer. So we need it fairly soon but you don't have to actually start doing anything with it for awhile.

MR. WHITE: Now we're starting off. The

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first character defines whether it's a single model. It's the only thing this field report is going to talk about or whether it's going to talk about a single platform application which has no meaning to you. You don't have platforms so that will be a blank. You won't have the P. M is for multiple models and then T would be used if you have to use a transcription. We don't care if the transcription affects one or more models. If it's a transcription of a field report, it just gets a T.

Then the name, you would start with the field report name. If it's more than one model, you just give one of them. It's a truncation. No abbreviations. Just continue it out four or five characters.

The next four characters are a given for the year. The first two are the calendar year that the product started with. The next two are for the ending date.

Then you can select up to five different components from the reporting categories. It lists each one of them in sequence with no priority to it.

Then the next one is a version number. It's conceivable that you can have against one particular model, model year, multiples on steering or

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1 suspension. That's where that's coming from. The last one if you're going to identify 2 3 if there's an attachment. You're going to submit to 4 us the attachment, not just mark them on the actual 5 field report but you're going to provide one or more 6 photographs whatever with it or comes as an 7 explanatory. 8 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Jon, I'm actually 9 asking this question because I was confused this 10 If you are submitting an attachment, then morning. 11 you put number one or number two depending on how many 12 attachments it is. Ιf you're not submitting an 13 attachment, you still have to put in whether there are 14 attachments, a yes or a no. 15 MR. WHITE: Right. 16 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: But that's not 17 written up there yet. We'll have that. We're going 18 to change that, right? 19 MR. WHITE: Yes. 20 You'll put a Y in CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: 21 that spot. 22 MR. WHITE: We're going to have to do 23 something because you're right. We have to change it. It will become now two characters instead of one 24 25 because they have to come with a yes or no and then if

it's a yes then how many attachments.

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WEINSTEIN: Well if CHAIRMAN you're submitting attachments, you put the number there. Ιf the document that is being identified is an attachment and it's the first attachment, you put one in that code. But I'm talking about the original field We'll want a yes or a no whether there are report. attachments or not. Whether you're submitting or not, we need to know whether there are attachments so if we're following up we know whether to ask you for attachments. We'll have to fiddle with that.

MR. WHITE: Yes. Manufacturer ID management. ODI is going to assign to each of you the manufacturer ID and EWR user account name and temporary password. Many οf you have already requested those. We have not made any assignments to Some of you participate in our January them as yet. testing of the system. Those EWR and manufacturer IDs are valid. We'll just add two zeros in front of them because they were at four characters at that time and now they're at six. But you'll have to receive a new EWR account name and password.

Everyone will get new account names and passwords but no one will get them until we get an EWR account application form filled out by each company.

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The form will simply be a spreadsheet. It will be put out on the web and it'll be sent out to each manufacturer. Those that we've already received request we'll send them out to those and the others will get it upon request.

Basically it's going to identify the manufacturer and the primary and secondary contacts. It will also ask what the reporting categories they are going to be involved with and who the divisions or subsidiaries might be that they're going to represent. If there's a parent company, we want to know that. If the subsidiary or division was acquired within the last nine years within the reporting period, we would want to have them identified so that we'd know that you're going to be reporting on this segment and not these other models. We get some explanation when we get the data coming in. We won't have to go back and bug you on that. We'll have it in the system.

Also we'll have validation а and verification protocol for each primary and secondary That's to ensure between you all and us that we're talking to the right person. We haven't finalized that. Our current thinking is to give you a of questions, straight forward, series simple, discrete questions. You give us an answer to two or

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three of those in that group. That will be recorded.

Each time during the validation and verification we may ask one or three of those questions.

We'll be putting those things out by the end of the month and we'll start receiving the account applications in July. We'll begin issuing the manufacturer IDs in August. When you get that, you have to take that temporary password that we're going to give you, go to the secure socket layer ("SSL") and enter the EWR manufacturer accounts which we'll have developed by then on our website and change password. We'll set the instructions up. They'll be in the compendium. They'll be in the letter that we're going to give back to you identifying what your password and user ID are. However, you're obligated to make that change.

Αt time, we'll give the same you instructions on how to test for accessibility. You want to make sure that we communicated the right user ID and manufacturer ID and account name and that there are no problems with it. If you don't change the password, you won't be able to get into the SFTP site. During the quarter if you've forgotten the password for whatever reason in the next 30 days because that's about all the time you're going to get to use because

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you have to change it each quarter, you can contact ODI and we'll go back through it. If you make the change yourself, you can go back to the website and make the change at the secure site.

Once we've gotten through that and the passwords have been issued and accepted, you start your submissions. There are going to be two levels of validation on each of the submissions over the SFTP. The first one is to make sure the file name is correct. The second one is going to be for the file structure. No nulls in the aggregate. Everything meets the production standard.

When you make your contact with Artemis through the SFTP, it's entered into the system. When Artemis makes the first cut on the file name, you'll get a response. It will either accept it or reject it. There will be an e-mail notice back to the primary and secondary contacts.

If it's rejected, you'll get a notice saying it's been rejected. Then we'll tell you exactly what it is in that that failed. Which part of the validation was suspect. After the notice, each manufacturer is going to have a two week maximum that we'll expect to hear back from you. It should be very simple, straightforward. Some of the file naming

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convention, it shouldn't be any trouble with that, the general file name. We expect a response back sooner than that. We have a clock on there to make sure nobody drops off the face of the earth.

You resent assuming can you're not successful. It's not acceptable. You have three times to go through it before we're going to lock down and a message sent to ODI and we'd have to make contact with you to reopen it and discuss with you what the issues are, what the problems are if there are any and make sure we're all on the same page. Then you're good to go for another three more times. The cycle starts again. If you're not successful, we'll go back through the process.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Every time I see this slide, I start thinking. We don't expect people to have to try six times and keep waiting two weeks between each time. If there's a problem, you will be contacting I'm sure the Artemis Helpdesk and we'll try to get it worked out really quick. It's important to get this information in a timely fashion. We realize the first time there might be some difficulties but we certainly don't expect it to drag on for weeks at a time and have to reopen the system and then lock it down again.

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MR. WHITE: I realize the first one's going to be for file naming so that one's straight forward. You'll get a response back fairly quickly from Artemis. When you get an acceptance one on that, it'll tell you that your file validation will be within the next 24 to 48 hours. So that one may be a while but it's a little bit different. You'll get an attached sheet on there that will go through each one of what's wrong with it.

When you finally get an acceptance, the file name and the file itself, you'll get a version number for that. You'll assigned a version when it comes in. That will be one. Everything is one whether it was the aggregate or the death and injury. are all version one. Ιf there any resubmissions that may be necessary, you're going to increment that by one or else it's going to rejected. You have to renumber it.

Each document coming in, each aggregate or death and injury report can be updated, resubmitted nine times with nine version numbers on there. We don't expect anybody to do that but it's possible. We've left it open that way. Between the time the quarter ends and the due date, you can resubmit if you find that the data you submitted was incomplete,

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incorrect, missing without being unencumbered by us. You can do it. The only thing you have to do is change the version number each time.

After the due date, the system will be locked down. Presumably in the first timeout, we'll be extending that a little bit. Basically it's going to require a cover letter to the Agency to explain what the problem was and what needs to be corrected and why. If we concur with that, then the message will be back up to Artemis to open up the system for you and you can resubmit.

Each of you have this in your handouts. This is a general schedule of when the due dates are for all of the various documents. Again that first one, the foreign safety recalls, that's within five days of the determination. External communications are five days within the end of the month.

The substantially similar vehicle listing is annually. It would be by November 1st. The aggregate data is 30 days from the end of the reporting quarter but for the first three reports it's last two in 2003 and the first one in 2004 you have 60 days. The due dates are there. December 1st for the third quarter, March 1, 2004 for the second quarter. Fourth quarter of 2003. Then we put the fourth one

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there to distinguish that it's a factor of 30 days. So that one will be due on July 30, 2004.

Death and injuries follow the same format. Field reports again, starting with the first quarter in 2004 and the first report then is due 30 days. After the 60 day file completion it would be July 1, 2004.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I don't know if it this morning. I know we mentioned it came yesterday. On historical reports, what happened is we pushed everything back a quarter. When we made the extension, it turns out it was December 31, 2003. Ι know at least a lot of the domestic major light vehicle manufacturers are off for two weeks around that time. We've pretty much decided that we're going to extend that until January 15 so people don't have to come running back from vacation.

The other thing about due dates at least with the larger manufacturers is we're going to try to stagger the due dates around the periods that they're due. Like December 1st, we're going to ask some people to submit things a couple days early and let some other people do a couple days late so we don't have everybody submitting reams of electrons on the afternoon of December 1st. But that's going to be done

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informally rather than through a change in the Code of Federal Regulations.

MR. WHITE: Once everything is kosher and we everything in, accepted, rejected, resubmissions, when looking at the data, we've actually started looking at it, the first thing we're going to go through is the domestic death incidents. We'll probably contact each of the manufacturers over get the underlying information every U.S. death, beyond what was reported to us in the aggregate.

It will be done informally by telephone largely and there may be nothing more to report from it from you but there may be other information such as you reported steering but what part of the steering was actually there. We need to get clarification that we're talking about the same vehicle and such. That's all it is. We made a commitment to do that. That's where that will come from. That's informal. You can expect that.

The other one is we have a working file name of that "Report Clarification." That's more formal. It will be in writing. It's to go over if you've gotten your response in and gone through it and we have questions about either how the data was composed and where the numbers came from or what made

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up those numbers. It will be a report clarification. It will be in writing. It's largely going to be asking for the process of how you got through it or it's going to ask for the underlying EWR related data such as you gave us 2,000 warranty claims for steering. What made up those 2,000 complaints? It's some way of getting at the underlying data.

Consequently we don't consider this to be a NHTSA investigation. It's like an extended review. It would be another template. We didn't want to burden the entire industry with reporting all this stuff of the underlying numbers. So this is on a case by case basis.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Those requests for clarification will go back to the primary contact that each company has identified, not necessarily to the safety office or whatever that we normally have our if contacts with we're doing our defect investigations. It's up to each company to resend a need-to or want-to to make sure that their Artemis contact, their early warning primary contact, talks to their safety people.

MR. WHITE: Compendium. Because this Regulation is quite involved, there's a lot of requirements. There's a lot of policies, procedures,

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tables, codes. We're going to put together a complete unified guide to help the manufacturers, you, do your EWR reporting so that we're all on the same page. Our intent there is to go through the regulations and make sure that everybody is on the same page with that.

What our data validations are going to be so that makes that as easy as possible with no problems. We're all talking from the same piece of paper. That's what that's about. We should get that out next month. There'll be one for vehicles, one for tires, child seats and the below-threshold vehicles and another one for equipment manufacturers. It'll walk through the electronic file transfers, how do you get the passwords, the whole exercise.

Contacts. This is the last page of your handout. Basically it's telling you where to go for each one of these things. The phone numbers are there but you're going to have trouble getting through on the phones. You're best bet is to get through on the e-mails. That's what we put them for. Please use them.

For general assistance, the e-mail is ewrhelp@nhtsa. If it's a legal issue, that would be a call to Chief Counsels. E-mails, if you're going to submit any EWR information or a coversheet or the

field reports, they would be coming in to odi.ewr@nhtsa.gov. That's in the regulations. So is the external communications. That's tsb@nhtsa.

The foreign recalls is in the regulation but it has it as foreign_recalls and that should be frecalls. And any assistance if you want to go over SFTP and file transfer and the electronic protocols and the like, the best bet is to go to the Artemis Helpdesk. They can help you out with that. That should just about do it and it does. Any questions?

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Before any questions, I want to make two clarifications most of which I was talking about. Certainly everything about the aggregate data applies only to manufacturers that produce more than 500 of a given category. One thing about that 500 is what we mean that to be is 500 annually. If in good faith, you don't wait until you get to 500 before you report.

In other words if in the first quarter, you've made 400 buses let's say and you fully expect to be over 500 by the end of the year, we want reporting for that quarter. You don't just start reporting in the second or third quarter when you reach the 500 threshold. The other point on that if you're over 500 in any year then you have to keep

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reporting the next two years even if you've gone down to 400 or 300 the next year. That's in the Regulation.

I think this is true, Jon. Correct me if I'm wrong. The other thing is with folks who are under that threshold who will be under 500 per year. Of course all they have to do is report deaths. If they don't have any deaths, they don't need to report and they don't even need to call and get a EWR ID and a manufacturer ID until they have to report actually.

So as somebody said the other day during the equipment if somebody calls up and says "Please give me an EWR ID" it's a good bet that they're going to have to report a fatality for that quarter. But you don't need to keep reporting if you just don't have anything to report. You don't even have to get a name.

MR. WHITE: Yes. That's part of the EWR user account application to distinguish those that are below threshold or equipment. We're not going to issue them an ID unless they really have a death incident to report. Again if they don't have one in the succeeding quarters, then don't report back. We don't want a bunch of zeros in the spreadsheet. Any questions?

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1	MR. MANN: This is Kim Mann from National							
2	Association of Trailer Manufacturers. Just out of							
3	interest, is this handout available on the website							
4	anywhere or will it be?							
5	MR. WHITE: It will be.							
6	MR. MANN: .pdf format.							
7	MR. WHITE: Yes.							
8	MR. MANN: Can a manufacturer still get							
9	his manufacturer's ID number verbally through a							
10	telephone contact or is it going to be available							
11	solely through the web?							
12	MR. WHITE: You have to go to the Internet							
13	to get it. You'll get a temporary one through us and							
14	that will be in hard copy. Then they can go to the							
15	Internet to update their password and establish their							
16	own.							
17	MR. MANN: But the initial manufacturer's							
18	ID number is available either by telephone to ODI or							
19	by the Internet or only through the Internet.							
20	MR. WHITE: Only through the Internet.							
21	We'll give it to them in hard copy. That's the							
22	official contact from us to them on consignment. Then							
23	they can upgrade to their new password through the							
24	Internet only.							
25	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: As I understand it,							

Jon, maybe we're talking about two different things. Part of the reason we want it on the Internet is because we need information about the history, what type of manufacturer it is, how long they've been in business, that sort of thing, which you'd be filling out the form on the Internet.

MR. MANN: I thought maybe somebody would go through asking the questions to the person who made a call in but that doesn't make sense though.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: It could be done but there's too much opportunity for error that way.

MR. MANN: Lastly, in the chart that shows the various due dates under Death/Injury Report, it states that the due date is 30 days of the end of the reporting quarter and following submission of the EWR data. What does that latter phrase mean "and following submission of the EWR data"?

MR. WHITE: What that means is if you're a manufacturer and you're submitting and you have all this stuff to provide but you don't have any death and injury to report, you can't submit that into the very first day of the period and not put your production and warranty and property damage claims in. The production that's our master. We're using that to validate against. That has to be in first before

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1 we'll accept the D&I report. That's what that means. MR. MANN: Thanks. 2 3 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: These are for people 4 over threshold by the way. 5 MR. WHITE: Yes. 6 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: It doesn't apply to 7 the under 500. 8 MR. MANN: Thanks very much. 9 MR. MURPHY: Paul Murphy with Motor Coach 10 Industries ("MCI"). A couple of questions. 11 first one on the first template in the first or second 12 column where you talked about the manufacturer 13 identifying itself. You said it could be any number 14 of characters. Would it not be reasonable to use our WMI because that is exclusively identified to the 15 16 manufacturer and it's already identified through SAE 17 as to who we are as opposed to putting Motor Coach 18 Industries blah, blah, blah or MCI? I would that the 19 WMI would be the simplest. 2.0 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: As Jon said, that's up to the manufacturer. You can put your WMI. 21 22 think some manufacturers have more than one WMI and so 23 they might be reluctant. 24 MURPHY: We do depending MR. the 25 company and whether it's Canadian or U.S., etc. I'm

1	just thinking from your perspective of tracking you							
2	already have a listing of who the manufacturers are							
3	and their WMIs.							
4	MR. WHITE: Conceivably when you're							
5	reporting in, you tell us on your account form that							
6	this is who it's going to be. It could be a different							
7	combination and different name for each. We're							
8	Company A and we're going to report for this reporting							
9	category and this reporting category for this product							
10	and this product but our other product line somebody							
11	else is going to report that. Whether or not it							
12	transcends the WMI, that's up to the manufacturer.							
13	But whatever they tell us in that user account, that's							
14	what we're going to be using from thereon in.							
15	MR. MURPHY: The next question deals with							
16	the death and injury criteria. I know to an extent							
17	we're dealing with nine model years back. What about							
18	situations where vehicles that are older but we still							
19	end up getting this type of information in that are							
20	1970s, 1980s and they are still in commercial use. Do							
21	we clearly knock that out and put it aside and not							
22	include it?							
23	MR. WHITE: That's right. Don't report							

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Unless we ask you for

it.

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it in a follow-up. It's conceivable if we open an investigation we're not telling you to throw the data away. We're just saying that it does not have to be reported on a quarterly basis.

MR. WHITE: It's not part of EWR. It's outside the scope of early warning. It still might be part of an investigation but not early warning.

MR. MURPHY: Okay. What about models or product that may have been built within that nine

product that may have been built within that nine years that no longer exists or is no longer produced and so on? Are we supposed to including that as part of our data as well?

MR. WHITE: If it's a products that you still are responsible for, yes. If it's coming in and you're getting death incidence or you have warranty for those even though you're not producing them, then you'd be reporting on it. But if it's products that you're not responsible for, then no, there's no reporting of it.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: I think that might be too confusing. If you stop making it ?- For example, since this is not the light vehicles, if Toyota stopped making Camrys next year, they would still have to report about fatalities in Camrys for the next eight or nine years for vehicles that were less than

In other words, the fact that there is no 2 3 longer any Camrys being made, it doesn't stop the duty Once the vehicle is over ten years old, 4 to report. 5 then you don't have to report it. I shouldn't say the vehicles is over ten years old. That's not the right 6 7 If the model year of the vehicle is more than 10 8 years old, then it's outside of early warning 9 reporting. 10 MR. MURPHY: Okay. Thank you. 11 MR. WHITE: Any other questions? 12 MR. SCHAEFER: My name is Will Schaefer 13 Truck Manufacturers Association. 14 mentioned some changes to the templates. it 15 correct that version 1.2 or newer is what's used? The only distinct difference 16 MR. WHITE: 17 is going to be that sequence ID. The rest of it for 18 vehicles hasn't changed. 19 MR. SCHAEFER: Okay. Thanks. 2.0 CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: And we'll try to 21 minimize any changes in the future. Right, Jon? 22 MR. WHITE: Yes. Well that's not correct. 23 We did change the type. We did put type in that. 24 did that but I think that was already incorporated in 25 there.

nine years old at the time of the report.

1	CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Were you able to							
2	confirm earlier, Jon, about the question that was							
3	asked this morning about should they all be in all							
4	upper case or did we not pin that down yet?							
5	MR. WHITE: I haven't gotten confirmation							
6	on that yet. I believe it is. We don't have that							
7	yet.							
8	MR. SELANDER: Steve Selander from Warner							
9	Norcross & Judd. In field reports, you have something							
10	that's called "Application" that says "single models,							
11	single platform, multiple models", etc. Is NHTSA							
12	assuming that probably 99 percent of the reports are							
13	going to be single vehicle and so single model? Or is							
14	there some kind of definitions for these things that							
15	we're not aware of yet?							
16	MR. WHITE: No, it's pretty much straight							
17	forward. A field report is up to the manufacturer.							
18	We don't control how they design their field reports							
19	and what they put on it. It's all discretionary.							
20	It's only distinction there is if it's a single model,							
21	we'd want that code. If it's going to affect more							
22	than one model - it might be two different particular							
23	models - then that would be a multiple model. That's							
24	the only point for that.							

SELANDER: But a field report is

MR.

1 defined to be an individual vehicle being involved. CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: 2 MR. WHITE: I don't recall that. 3 Well it's in. It certainly 4 MR. SELANDER: 5 could be an individual customer with multiple vehicles but most of the field reports are going to be an 6 7 involved individual vehicle and the field 8 generally doesn't say how many model years that 9 vehicle was produced or anything along those lines. 10 I'm assuming at least as I look at this that 11 percent of this is going to be single vehicle, single 12 model, etc. 13 MR. WHITE: But you can go to a fleet and 14 he has a mix of product and you're going to report on 15 the product what you found out there. 16 MR. SELANDER: And that is a possibility 17 and that gets a second question. If there's a fleet 18 and several models or model years are mentioned in a 19 field report, I'm assuming if the mention of 2.0 earlier model years or some of the model years are it 21 didn't have a problem then but it started in such and 22 such that you are not interested in models being be 23 delineated or you have the model year that are said to 24 not have the problem.

MR. WHITE: No, ideally we'd say that but

we're not going to require the manufacturers to do that and make that judgment call. We're not going to try to trace that down. If it's within the scope of that field report and that's how it gets reported to us from the manufacturer then when we go through that field report we expect those models to be addressed.

If he chooses not to do that because he's substantively found that it's only this, then in there he's mentioned that we'd looked at these other ones and they are not part of it. That's fine. He only has to identify the ones. That's what we really want. We're not going to make him do only that. We're trying to keep this as easy as possible.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Steve. Jon, correct me if I'm wrong. I think there's another type of field report where a manufacturer might go out and send an engineer out and then the report would get written and say "This report applies to model year 1999 through 2001 Buick Centuries, Oldsmobiles" whatever the same platform is and whatever.

Then it would be multiple models even though maybe the first place they went was a single vehicle. In other words, the report could deal with a platform. I think you're 99 percent is high. It might be the majority but I'm expecting that a number

1	of field reports might not be limited to a particular
2	vehicle as written up. It depends on the
3	manufacturer. As Jon said, it's how the manufacturer
4	sets up its field report system. We're not going to
5	impose our will on that.
6	MR. WHITE: The definitions of field
7	reports have changed both for the manufacturers and
8	for us and how they're being used and how they do
9	field reports. That's what's part of driving it.
10	MR. SELANDER: Okay. A separate question
11	on versions and updating. Once we have a system
12	identified where we previously had a 99, that's an
13	update and that becomes a new version. You said this
14	morning and I don't know whether it was said this
15	afternoon that you expect people to do that updating
16	as the information becomes available as opposed to
17	waiting for the next quarter.
18	MR. WHITE: Right.
19	MR. SELANDER: Doesn't that mean that you
20	are going to be getting inundated with requests to
21	update based on things that are required to be updated
22	in the Rule?
23	MR. WHITE: Possibly. We expect that by
24	the end of the quarter the manufacturer in good faith
25	has ascertained the VIN or one or more of the

components that most of the allegations of death will claim that he's getting because it has to be a claim of death on his product. Some allegation must include what the component was. That remains to be seen. We may also find in that context that maybe nine is not going to work because we might have more than that. That's why that versioning is actually three characters now but a working model is nine.

MR. SELANDER: That may be too small for some of the larger manufacturers. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Three characters and 999 events, it's hard to see that there would be more than 999 updates of a given quarterly since all that has to be updated is when you get a VIN that wasn't there originally or when you get a component when none was there originally. If it is the case, we'll add another digit but I would hope that we're not going to get deluged.

Marianne Grant, Syncata. MS. GRANT: Α couple of questions. One is about hard-copy field reports that you mentioned twice this morning. Do you really mean that you are going to take hard-copy field know in the past it's been said and reports? I there's been a comment made that possibly you don't really really want them. You want them

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electronically. I know that for many manufacturers the whole field report is a big deal and if they could send you paper, they probably would.

MR. WHITE: We'll accept paper but again they have to have each file that has that file name

7 that with it and identified on each one.

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way to stop it. It's part of the Regulation. If we

with it even if it's in hard copy. You have to have

can accept hard copies, we will.

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: If we see that if in the off chance some manufacturers try to abuse the process and unduly burden us, we of course can change that Regulation but for the moment that was put really for small manufacturers that have not digitized their field reports and only have a few each reporting quarter as a convenience to them.

MS. GRANT: And the second question regarding field reports, this morning the gentleman asked about .html. Не said he had a written communication for Volpe that I think came out of the testing cycle that said that .html is fine. So is there anything else that might in those written communications that other people don't know about?

MR. WHITE: No. I thought those meeting notes were put on the web in a docket.

NEAL R. GROSS

MS. GRANT: I said out of the testing, not out of the meeting.

MR. WHITE: Right. But I think they were put on the docket. They should be there. Whatever we said there it wouldn't matter anyway in this context. The .html in this stage is not accepted version. This is what we're dealing with from Volpe. This is what they told us they can accept. It's this and this and this. Now somewhere along the line, we said .html was going to be acceptable, I'll have to investigate that and get that clarified. I think we can do that but right now we're not. I've sent up a contact to them today to find out about that and they haven't responded on that.

Anything else that was worked out there that was a working give-and-take to try to resolve issues up front. So anything that came out of there if we're going to incorporate it, it will be in the compendium. It's in the Regulation. As you've seen, we've made changes in Notice 5 to accommodate that. Some of those things that we were doing up there don't exist anymore. Any other questions?

CHAIRMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you very much.

There will be a transcript made of this as with the other meetings earlier today and yesterday and they'll

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1	be put in ou	r doc	ket and	probably	y on	the	web as	wel	1.
2		MR.	WHITE:	They	'11	be	part	of	the
3	compendium.								
4		CHAIR	MAN WEI	NSTEIN:	Off	the	recor	d.	
5		(Wher	eupon,	the abov	ve-e	ntit	Led ma	tter	was
6		concl	uded at	2:07 p.	m.)				
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